The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,327.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MAY 25, 1866. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
including postage	„ 72	0
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For Ten lines and under

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second Ditto	„ 2	8
Third Ditto	„ 2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0	2 As. per

line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ... 4 „ „
Third and succeeding 2 „ „
In the Native languages double the above.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES. EACH...RUPEE 1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

BELL—BRACE—April 19th, at Fareham, W. W. [illegible], late of the Bombay Civil Service, to Mary, daughter of the late Captain F. Brace, R.N., of Catisfield, Hants.

BLAIR—JOHNSTON—April 17th, at St. Paul's, York-place, Edinburgh, J. Blair, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank of Bombay, to J. Charlotte Lilias, daughter of Captain J. C. Johnston, R.N.

NEWPORT—M'GREGOR—April 19th, at St. Thomas', Ryde, Isle of Wight, Charles Peter Newport, Esq., 10th Regiment, Bombay N.I., son of the late Major Newport, Bombay Army, to Jessie Mary Harriet, daughter of the late Sir John M'Gregor, K.C.B., of Corstorphine-lodge, Ryde.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

MAYLOR—May 16th, at Calicut, the wife of W. Maylor, Esq., of a son.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

MARRIAGE.

CORDNER—CHEKE—May 16th, at St. Luke's Church, Dinapore, by the Rev. W. Robberds, B. A., Major J. E. Cordner, Royal Artillery, to Lucy Harriette, eldest daughter of Alfred Cheke, Esq., Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Dinapore.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	3rd &	17th	Leave Bussorah	19th &	2nd
„ Muscat	8th	22nd	„ Koweit	20th	3rd
„ B. Abbas	11th	25th	„ Bushire	23rd	6th
„ Lingah	12th	26th	„ Linga	28th	9th
„ Bahrein	14th	28th	„ B. Abbas	8th	11th
„ Bushire	16th	30th	„ Muscat	29th	12th
Arrive Bussorah	17th	31st	Arrive Bombay	2nd	16th

The Steam Ship "PENANG," 850 tons, 16 H. P., Commander D. McCallum, will be despatched as above on 2nd June.

N. B.—The steamers will not call at Muscat and Bahrein until further notice, but will call at Kurrachee, carrying Passengers only.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about ... 11th and 25th.
Kurrachee on ... 5 h and 20 h.

The Steam Ship "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," 750 tons, 160 H. P., Commander, T. Saunders, will be despatched as above, twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M., and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1 &	15	Leave Calcutta	1 &	15
„ Carwar	2	16	„ Bimlipatam	4	18
„ Narraka'	5	19	„ Vizagapatam	4	18
„ Tuticorin		20	„ Coconada	5	19
„ Colombo		21	„ Madras	10	24
„ Galle			„ Negapatam	11	25
„ Negapatam	10	24	„ Galle	14	
„ Madras	16	30	„ Colombo		2
„ Coconada	17	2	„ Tuticorin		29
„ Vizagapatam	18	3	„ Narrakal	16	1
„ Bimlipatam	18	3	„ Carwar	19	4
Arrive Calcutta	20	6	Arrive Bombay	2	5

The Steam Ship "CASHMERE," 1,040 tons, 250 H. P., Commander P. McKorkindale, will be despatched as above on the 1st June, at noon.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the Steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY, COAST, AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST, calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

DOWN STEAMERS.		UP STEAMERS.	
Bombay ..Dep.	Saturday.	Cochin ..Dep.	Saturday.
Rutnagherry „	Sunday.	Beypore „	Sunday.
Vingorla „	Sunday.	Calicut „	Sunday.
Goa „	Monday.	Tellicherry „	Monday.
Carwar „	Monday.	Cannanore „	Monday.
Compta „	Monday.	Mangalore „	Tuesday.
Mangalore „	Tuesday.	Compta „	Wednesday.
Cannanore „	Wednesday.	Carwar „	Wednesday.
Tellicherry „	Wednesday.	Goa „	Wednesday.
Calicut „	Wednesday.	Vingorla „	Thursday.
Beypore „	Wednesday.	Rutnagherry „	Thursday.
Cochin ..Arr.	Thursday.	Bombay..Arr.	Friday.

The Steamer "GENERAL OUYRAM," will be despatched in accordance with the above table on SATURDAY, the 26th May, at 3 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 5th March 1866.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government). The FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the under-mentioned Bunders:—

Departure from Boree Bunder to	Oorun.		Oolwa.		Karanjah.		Rewas.		Dhurumtur.	
	FARES.									
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
First Class	3	0	5	0	3	0	3	0	5	0
Second Class	0	8	0	12	0	8	0	8	0	12
Third Class	0	4	0	6	0	4	0	4	0	6

The Steam Ferry Boats will continue to run as follows until further notice:—

From Boree Bunder every afternoon at 3 P. M.
From Dhurumtur and Oolva every morning at 7 A. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 24th March 1866.

N. B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" in the Boree Bunder.

"OVERLAND PASSENGERS" should procure their requirements from BADHAM & Co., Apollo House. "See Catalogue."

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *Palmerston*, arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *Palmerston*.

Bombay, 21st May 1866.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY LIMITED.—NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per *Premchund Roychund*, Scott, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Scott will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's Deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 10th May 1866.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—Shareholders in possession of PROVISIONAL CERTIFICATES are requested to lodge same at the Bank without delay, with a view to their being supplied with the Bank's FORM OF CERTIFICATE.

JAMES HOSSACK, General Manager.

Bombay, 14th April 1866.

BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA, introduced and prepared by ALFRED BISHOP, Manufacturing Chemist, 17 & 18 Speck's Fields, Mile End, New Town, London.

This perfectly white and delicately clean granulated preparation possesses remarkable effervescent qualities, which far surpass the ordinary Seidlitz Powder in its COOLING, REFRESHING, and MILD APERIENT properties, as well as in flavour as a SALINE draught. It is particularly well adapted for *women and young children*, on account of its most agreeable flavour and mild effect.

N.B.—The genuine has the name BISHOP upon the Bottle, also the Name and Trade Mark upon the Label, and is sold in convenient sizes, and secured in so perfect a manner that it may be shipped with safety to any part of the world.

Manufacturer also of Granulated and Effervescent Carbonate of Iron, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Quinine, Citrate of Quinine and Iron, Carbonate of Lithia in tubes, Citrate of Lithia, Vichy Salt, Seidlitz Mixture, and all other Granulated Preparations. Agents for Bombay—TREACHER & Co.

NOTICES.

ADVERTISEMENTS for the forthcoming RAILWAY GUIDE and HAND BOOK of INFORMATION for TRAVELLERS should reach this Office not later than the 3rd of June ensuing. It will be published on the 5th, and contain the Monsoon Time Table of the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways (published under authority); a list of the various Steam Navigation Companies, with all necessary information concerning them; a List of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, Bullock Carts, Bunder Boats, Dhinghies, &c. &c.

Bombay Gazette Office, May 24th.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Bank's Offices, Meadow Street, on THURSDAY the 7th June next, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of appointing Auditors in the place of A. Stewart, Esq., resigned, in consequence of having joined the Direction of the Bombay Bank, and H. Brook, Esq., deceased.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES HOSSACK, General Manager.

Bombay, 23rd May 1866.

NOTICE.—The ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay Bonded Warehouse Company (Limited) is unavoidably DEFERRED from FRIDAY the 25th May to MONDAY 4th June 1866, when it will be held at the Offices of the Secretaries and Treasurers, 27 Meadow Street, at 3 P. M.

1st. For the purpose of receiving the Report of the Secretaries and Treasurers.

2nd. To appoint Directors and Auditors for the ensuing year.

After which an Extraordinary General Meeting will be held to authorise the Secretaries and Treasurers to give a Mortgage upon the properties of the Company.

ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Office up to 2 P. M. on SATURDAY, the 26th instant, from parties willing to undertake the construction of the following works at Colaba:—

A Sick Cart Shed in the Compound of H. M.'s 4th (King's Own) Regimental Hospital.

A Shed for the Public Followers in the Compound of ditto ditto.

Latrines and Sheds for keeping Dry Earth.

The Plans and Specifications of the works can be seen at the Office of the undersigned, and other particulars learnt on application during the Office hours.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of the lowest or any Tender.

KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Exec. Engineer's Office, Bombay, 23rd May 1866.

REMOVAL.—CHESSON & WOODHALL, Booksellers, &c., beg to inform their Constituents, and the Public in general, that they have removed from 24 Medow Street to No. 10 Hummum Street, opposite Watson's and Partridge's Rooms.

Bombay, 23rd May 1866.

NOTICE.—Probate of the Will of the late HENRY NEPTIME GRANT having been granted to his Executor, the undersigned, all persons who have any claims against the Estate, are hereby required to make the same known to the undersigned within one month from this date, or the Estate will be wound up without reference thereto; and all persons indebted to the Estate are required to pay their Debts within the period above mentioned.—Dated this 18th day of May 1866.

P. GRANT, Saddler,
Fort, Bombay.

NAPIER FOUNDRY AND ENGINE WORKS,
Foras Road, Byculla—Bombay.

D. T. STEWART & Co. beg to inform their friends and the public that they will commence business, from the 1st proximo, as Iron and Brass Founders, Engineers, Hydraulic Press and Pump Manufacturers and General Ship Smiths, on the above premises, formerly carried on by Mr. Eduljee Shapoorjee. Orders may be addressed to the Works or directed to care of Messrs. JOHN TANNER & Co., 1 Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

ENGLISH ACADEMY.—No. 6, GRANT BUILDINGS.—A SCHOOL, for the education of European Children, will be OPENED on the 1st May next, at the above premises.

R. PARTRIDGE, Red Boot Mart, has always in stock a select assortment of Boots and Shoes. All orders executed at shortest possible notice. No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort.

GRAM.—The undersigned—having on hand a large stock of superior qualities of GRAM—is now in a position to supply any quantity at the most reasonable rates. Contracts for 6 or 12 months. Samples and prices may be obtained on application to

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

GUNS AND RIFLES FOR SALE.—Just landed, a consignment of Guns and Rifles, by Messrs. E. M. Reilly and Co., 12, 14, 15, 16, and 24 bore, at prices ranging from Rs. 130 to Rs. 400.

Cartridge Cases and Wads.
Air-butt Guns, with Rifle and Shot Barrels.
Army Regulation Swords.

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

NOTICE.—All Contributions intended for No. VIII. of "PUNCH IN INDIA" to be published on the 1st of June, should reach this Office not later than the 25th inst.

Bombay Gazette Office, 19th May.

EUROPEAN EMPORIUM AND COMMISSION ROOMS—23, Apollo Street.

York Hams.

Salted Salmon and Herrings, in Jars, Tins, and Bottles; Moir's Fresh Herrings and Salmon; Game and Pork Pies; Macaroni and Vermicelli; Jams; Jellies; Sauces; and other Stores.

Also a handsome Park Phaeton, and Grey Arab Horse, with harness, &c.

Outstation orders must be accompanied with a remittance.

S. D'ESPERANCE.

Bombay, 26th March 1866.

THE CALCUTTA PRESS COMPANY.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held in Office, No. 2, Dean Lane, at 3 P. M. on FRIDAY the 25th instant, for the purpose of confirming the following Resolutions, passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 1st July last:—

1. That the Company be wound up voluntarily.
2. That the four Directors now in office be appointed Liquidators.

FAZUL MAHOMED ESSA & Co.,

Bombay, 11th May 1866. Secretary and Treasurer.

THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND CALL of Rupees Fifty (50) per Share is payable at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 1st February 1866, in accordance with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held this day.

By order of the Board,
S. GOLTCHMAN, Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 20th Dec. 1865.

POONA SEMINARY.—

A sound English Education.
Abstract and applied Sciences.
The Sacred and Classical Languages.
The Vernaculars of the Presidency.
Vocal Music and Drawing.
Mental, Moral, and Physical Training.
Commodious Premises in a healthy and open locality.

For prospectuses apply to

HENRY P. CASSIDY, Poona.

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a THIRD CALL of Rupees Two Hundred and Fifty (Rs. 250) per Share is payable at the Office of the undersigned, Meadow Street, on or before 15th June 1866, in conformity with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held THIS DAY.

By order of the Board,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 17th April 1866.

PORT CANNING LAND INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION, AND DOCK COMPANY, (LIMITED).

पोरट क्यानींग लाड इनवेसटमेनट, रेकले मेशन, आड डाक कपनीं (लीमीटेड.)

DIVIDEND.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in terms of a Resolution passed at the Adjourned General Meeting of the Shareholders, held in Calcutta on Tuesday the 24th ultimo, the undersigned will, on and after MONDAY the 21st instant, pay a Dividend at the rate of 2½ per cent. or Rs. 25 per Share for the year ending 15th February 1866.

Holders of Certificates or Call Receipts will be required to produce them on applying for their Dividends.

By order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 10th May 1866.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council in India, and in the matter of CURMALLYBHOY CASSUMBHOY, and MAHOMEDBHOY CASSUMBHOY, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitants, who lately carried on business in Bombay in partnership as Merchants under the style of Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy Sons and Company.

WHEREAS the said CURMALLYBHOY CASSUMBHOY and MAHOMEDBHOY CASSUMBHOY having declared themselves unable to pay their Debts, and being desirous that their Estate should be vested in Trustees and liquidated in accordance with the provisions of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the Fourth Section of the said Act, that a MEETING of CREDITORS of the said Curmallybhoy Cassumbhoy and Mahomedbhoy Cassumbhoy will be held at the Office of the East India Bank, No. 3 Hornby Row, Bombay, on SATURDAY the 26th of May instant, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of proposing Resolutions that the Estate of the said Curmallybhoy Cassumbhoy and Mahomedbhoy Cassumbhoy ought to be wound up under the management of Trustees, and that an application should be made to the High Court for that purpose, and upon such Resolutions being adopted, it is proposed that the Meeting should proceed to nominate three or more Trustees for the liquidation of such Eastate and to fix the amount or rate of salary or remuneration to be paid to such Trustees and the amount of Security (if any) to be given by such Trustees.—Dated 18th May 1866.

C. LEGGETT,
Solicitor for Curmallybhoy Cassumbhoy and Mahomedbhoy Cassumbhoy.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having contracted with the Great Indian Peninsula and Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railways for the exclusive right of Advertising at all Stations on both lines of Railway, is ready to make arrangements with Advertisers for the exhibition of Placards, (which must be Framed) at any or all Stations on either line.

J. M. MACLEAN.

Bombay Gazette Office, March 22nd.

DUNCAN ROAD IRON WORKS.—NOW ROJEE DADABHOY & Co., Engineers and Boilermakers, Engine, Ship and General Smiths, Cast Iron and Brass Founders.

BOMBAY FINANCE CORPORATION (LIMITED).—All DEBTORS of the Bombay Finance Corporation (Limited) are required to PAY forthwith their several DEBTS; and all persons claiming to be Creditors of the said Association are hereby required to forward statements of their Claims to Messrs. KELLY & Co., Solicitors to the Liquidators, at their Office, in Apollo Street.

MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a CALL of Rupees (1,000) ONE THOUSAND per Share has been made by the Board of Directors, and that the same is payable, either at the Oriental Bank or at the Registered Office of the Company in Ash Lane, Rampart Row, on the 31st day of May, instant.

MACCULLOCH, JOHN & Co.,

Bombay, 2nd May 1866. Secretaries and Treasurers.

B. H. CAMA'S TRUST.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the DIVIDEND of 4 Annas per Rupee, advertised to be paid on 15th inst., will be paid in two instalments, one of 2 Annas per Rupee on that date, and the other of 2 Annas per Rupee on 16th July next.

This alteration has been found necessary on account of the non-receipt to date of various expected remittances, and owing to the fact that it is impossible in the present state of affairs to realize certain property and securities which it was considered at the date of advertisement would be available to meet Dividend.

J. L. BRODIE,
Manager to B. H. Cama's Trustees.

Bombay, 10th May 1866.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers &c., Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

TO RESIDENTS IN INDIA.—We are in receipt of a Consignment of Dr. RIDDELL'S new Edition of INDIAN DOMESTIC ECONOMY, revised to the present. It is a most useful work on Indian Cooking and a Housekeeper's guide. Price net Cash—Rs. 8.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

24th February 1866.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—(Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on buildings possessing the necessary requisites, at the lowest rates of premium.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January, 1866.

NOTICE.—We have the pleasure to intimate that we have been appointed AGENTS for the SCINDE SEED CRUSHING COMPANY (LIMITED), Kurrachee, and are prepared to receive orders for Castor, Linseed, Sweet and Rape Oil.

J. A. BROWN & Co.

13, Medow Street, 24th February 1866.

WOODEN HOUSES.—The undersigned are prepared to construct in Bombay Houses of the best Maulmain Teak from 3,000 Rupees and upwards. Designs and estimates to be seen at 13 Gilder Street, Tardeo. W. ADDIS and CAMPBELL, C. E.

No. 13, Gilder Street, Tardeo, Bombay, 14th February 1866.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.

Medow Street, Established 1850.

A CARD.

Mr. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
DENTIST.
No. 4, Hornby Row, Fort.
At Home daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

ELPHINSTONE LAND AND PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)—GODOWNS TO LET.—There are several large GODOWNS at Elphinstone Bunder to let, well adapted for stowing Cotton during the Monsoon. For Rent &c. apply to Mr. Ryan, Carnac Bunder, or to the undersigned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BOARDING HOUSE, 66 Dockyard Road, Mazagon.

Proprietress.—Mrs. J. Gaynor.

The Proprietress begs to inform her Friends and the Public that she will open the above BOARDING HOUSE on the 31st instant.

She trusts to merit a share of their support by the cleanliness of her house, and that attention to the wants and comforts of her Friends and Customers.

A first class Billiard Table for the use of the Boarders.

A good BILLIARD MARKER REQUIRED.

18th May 1866.

TO THE SECRETARIES AND TREASURERS,
Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company.

GENTLEMEN,—In accordance with Clause XXXII. of the Articles of Association, we, the undersigned, Shareholders of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited), (representing in the aggregate more than one-tenth of the Shares of the Company, and having been such registered proprietors for a period of not less than three months) request you will be so good as to convene, within 20 days after the receipt of this requisition, an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders for the purpose of taking into consideration and passing the following Resolutions:—

First.—That the Call of Rs. 1,000 per Share now made is inopportune, as also in breach of the pledge given by the Directors to the Shareholders at the General Meeting of the 1st December 1865, to the effect that the financial requirements of the Company to their fullest extent for the next six months certain shall be duly met without any necessity of applying to Shareholders for a Second Call, and therefore that such Second Call should be withdrawn.

Second.—That considering the financial position of the Company, as well as the critical state of the Bombay money market, all works should be suspended for the present.

Third.—To take into consideration the late appointments of Directors and Secretaries and Treasurers.

We are, yours obediently,
Jehangbier Bomanjee.
H. Wilson.
Charles Iggulden.
Munjee Nursey.
Edwin Heycock, by his Attorney, George P. Robinson.
For the Royal Financial Corporation (Limited),
Nanabhoy Sorabjee, Secretary.
For the Imperial Banking and Trading Company,
Merwanjee Framjee & Co., Treasurers & Managers.
Merwanjee Framjee.
Nasserwanjee Dinshawjee Syer.
Dadabhoy Dorabjee Mehta.
Dorabjee Framjee Panday.
Dewchund Nanjee.
Tullockchund Hookoomchund.
Tapidas Varjdas.
Davidas Hurgovundass.
Govind Gungadhur.
E. D. Sassoon.
A. M. Gubbay.
For the Grand Finance Company,
Pestonjee Dadabhoy, Manager.
For the Central India Finl. Corpn., under Liquidation,
M. Roonan.
Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee Tatta.
Calliandass Mohundass.
P. E. Bendir.
Govind Balchrishna.

Bombay, 12th May 1866.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED.)

Dear Sirs,—The undersigned request you to convene an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders for the purpose of considering and resolving upon the proposals mentioned hereinafter.

We request you also to prepare and circulate as soon as possible a general statement of the Assets and Liabilities of the Company for the information and guidance of the Shareholders in their deliberations.

Further we beg, that on receipt of this requisition, you will withdraw the Notice of the Second Call until after we have had an opportunity of deliberating on the affairs of the Company at the said Meeting.

The Resolutions to be proposed are:—

1st. That it is inexpedient to enforce a Call on the general body of Shareholders at a time of monetary pressure, which renders it absolutely impossible for many to meet the payments required.

2nd. That a Committee be appointed to negociate with the Government as vendors of the Land to urge the loss of public interests which would be the consequence of the suspension or abandonment of the works of public utility which are now being carried on, and endeavour to arrange for a deferred payment secured if necessary by debentures on the Land and Works.

3rd. That the feasibility by making payment by debenture of any further debts of the Company for fixed property be considered.

4th. In case the above Resolutions be not carried, the proposition of winding up the Company voluntarily be considered, and, if carried, to appoint Liquidators and fix their remuneration.

We are, dear Sirs, your obedient Servants,
E. Heycock, by his Attorney, George P. Robinson.
Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee.
For the Asiatic Financial Association, in Liquidation,
Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, } Liquidators.
G. R. Wilson,
Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited),
Lovel John Mullins, pro Manager.
Premchund Roychund.

Bombay, May, 1866.

With reference to the above requisition the Directors have much pleasure in convening an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders, to be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Ash Lane, Rampart Row, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant at 3 P. M.

By order of the Directors,
MACCULLOCH, JOHN & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 15th May 1866.

NOTICES.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Genevas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

THE "BOMBAY GUARDIAN."—The *Bombay Guardian* was published from 1851 to 1865, maintaining its character throughout this period as a religious, undenominational, Catholic Journal. Its publication ceased in July last, by a necessity that seemed unavoidable. Much regret for this cessation has since been expressed, and arrangements have at length been made for its re-establishment under the former Editorship. Several gentlemen of known ability have agreed to write for it, and it is hoped that the questions of the day—literary, social, political, scientific, and missionary—may find appropriate treatment in its columns; the first place, in all discussions, being given to the testimony of Scripture.

Terms of Subscription—Rs. 12 per annum; with Indian Postage Rs. 15-4-0. Payable in advance, (quarterly, where more convenient.) Adress, "Editor *Bombay Guardian*, Tract and Book Depository, Esplanade."

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE"
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

Mrs. LAKE,
MILINER AND DRESSMAKER.

"Rich Moire Antique Robes," "Rich Fancy and Plain Silks," "Bonnets," "Mantles," "Hats," "Corsets," "Crinolines," &c, &c.

For Children.—"Blouses," "Pelisses," "Hats," "Hoods," &c., &c.

Wedding and *Mourning orders* promptly complied with: every requisite being constantly kept in stock.

Ladies' own Materials made up from 1st *March* to 1st *November*.

Orders from outstations, to meet with attention, must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP-OWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—FIRST DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a first DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS of the above Company, amongst the Shareholders thereof, at the rate of Rupees 150 per Share (subject as to Shareholders indebted to the Company to the payment of all debts due from them to the Company), will be made on and after the 2nd February next, at the Company's Office, No. 31, Meadow Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 and 3. Production of the SHARE CERTIFICATES will be required.

S. P. FRAMJEE, } Liquidators.
D. BYRAMJEE,

Bombay, 18th January 1866.

TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED)—NOTICE is hereby given, that unless the 2nd and 3rd Calls now overdue on the undermentioned Shares be paid with Interest thereon, on or before the 31st instant, the same will be absolutely forfeited, viz.:—

	No. of Shares.
Edmund Burke, (Deceased)	3
Bomanjee Shapoorjee	1
Barnes, John, Capt. (Deceased)	12
Cowasjee Nowrojee	1
Eduljee	1
Meerza Carzam	1
Ramchunder Bapoojee	1
Rahimbhoy Aloobhoy	2
Sorabjee Nowrojee	1
Verral, A. (Deceased)	3
Wittoba Pandoorung	1
	27

By order of the Board,
W. H. SARGENT, Secretary.

Bombay, 11th May 1866.

NOTICE.—TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED) beg to ask their Constituents to address their Correspondence in future to the Medical Hall, Byculla, as they find it more expedient to concentrate their work at the Company's General Depôt there.

The Book-keeping will also be carried on at the same place, and they would consider it a favour if all their Bombay Customers would direct their servants to Byculla when in reference to Accounts.

A registry for accounts wanted &c., will be kept in the Fort Shop for those who find it more convenient.

15th February 1866

TO BUILDERS.—STONE SLABS, 17, 14 and 12 inches square, landed per *Mary Stenhouse*. These Slabs are exquisitely adapted for Pavements and are as handsome and durable as Marble.

GOLD BEADING for Picture Frames and Cornices of Walls. Apply to

23, Byculla. J. NEUBERG.

JUST LANDED EX—"MARY STENHOUSE."—

PIANOS, Solid Walnut, made expressly for this climate, and perfect in tone and finish.
HARMONIUMS, Solid Oakwood, 4½ octaves.
MUSICAL BOXES, with the latest improvements.
BRONZE AND OTHER ORNAMENTS.

23, Byculla. J. NEUBERG.

TO SMOKERS.—Just received, a fresh supply of PONDICHERRY and TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS. J. NEUBERG.

23, Byculla.

RECEIVED, per last Overland Mail, a choice and handsome collection of MEERSCHAUM PIPES and CIGAR HOLDERS.

Also, a large selection of SPECTACLES, with coloured Glasses.

23, Byculla. J. NEUBERG.

JUST LANDED, ex *Anazi*, a large and handsome assortment of TOYS.

23, Byculla. J. NEUBERG.

IMPERIAL BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED)—(IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FINAL DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS of the above Company will be made on the 15th instant, at No. 4 Church Lane, when each Shareholder will be entitled to receive Rs. 35 per Share (which with the sum already refunded by the Liquidators makes Rs. 50 per Share, the full amount paid for Calls) and in addition the sum of Rs. 1-14 for each Share.

D. MACPHERSON,
CASSUMBHOY DHURRUMSEY, } Liquidators.
REHEMOOBHOY HUBIBBHOY,

Bombay, 8th May 1866.

ANY ONE CAN USE THEM.—A basin of water is all that is required to produce the most brilliant and fashionable colours on Silks, Woollens, Cottons, Ribbons, &c., in ten minutes, by the use of JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES. Twelve colours. Price 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 5s. per bottle. These Dyes will also be found useful for imparting colour to Feathers, Fibres, Grasses, Seaweed, Ivory, Bone, Wood, Willow Shavings, Paper, also for Tinting Photographs and for Illuminating. May be had of all Chemists throughout the World.

Wholesale Depot:—19A, Coleman Street, London.

*** Liberal Discount to Dealers.

AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF WESTERN INDIA.—NOTICE.—The Agri-Horticultural Society of Western India have received their first supply of fresh Vegetable, Flower, and Fruit Seeds from London, by the P. and O. Steamer *Delhi*, which arrived here on the 11th instant, and Seeds can be had at very moderate prices on application to the Honorary Secretary to the Society.

Out-station orders must be accompanied with remittances or reference in Bombay, as also with instructions as to the way in which they are to be forwarded.

Detailed lists of Seeds can be had free of charge, on application to the undersigned.

T. B. JOHNSTONE, M. D.,
Offg. Hon. Secretary to the Society.

Town Hall, 18th May 1865.

UMRITSUR SHAWL AGENCY.—NOTICE.—The undersigned have the honour to intimate that they have, from this date, closed their Miscellaneous Commission Agency, and beg to refer their constituents with the utmost confidence to Messrs. DAVEE SAHAEE and CHUMBA MULL, of Umritsur, for the execution of any future orders.

HENRY COPE & Co.

Umritsur, 9th January 1835.

UMRITSUR SHAWL AGENCY.—Kashmeer Shawls, Woven, Needle, and Braid-worked Kashmeer Thread Chudders of Rampoor pattern Shawl Articles of all sorts.

Contracts taken for Silk Sashes, Silk or Pushmeena Turbans, Silk or Pushmeena Kummurbunds for the use of Regiments.

☞ Priced lists forwarded on application.

Messrs. Davee Sahaee and Chumba Mull, General Agents, beg the special attention of those who may favour them with their custom, to their splendid assortment of Chudders of finest colours, large, at Rs. 37 (of double thread), and Rs. 33 single thread, (the former specially recommended), manufactured and dyed under their special superintendence of the best material and free from those blemishes of black thread and stripeness that so frequently disfigure the inferior Rampoor Shawls sent in quantities from Loodiana and other places to Bombay.

DAVEE SAHAEE & CHUMBA MULL,
General Agents.

Umritsur, 5th March 1866.

EX "HIMALAYA."—Just landed, and now exposed for sale, a selected Invoice of the undermentioned goods:—Best Brittannia Metal Tea-pots, sets of Block Tin Covers, Deed Boxes with superior Tumbler Locks, Garden Tools in chest complete.

A selection of the following new and popular Games:—Prince of Wales' Game, Royal Star, German Ball, Parlour Ringelett, Puff and Dart, Skittles, Parlour Aunt Sally, Outward Bound, Young Naturalist, Royal Quartette, La Belle France, Prince and Princess.

Stationery.—Best White Blotting Paper, Blotting Pads of the following convenient sizes:—Demy Folio, 4to Demy Folio 1/8th Demy Folio, Office Ink in pints, half a quarter pints. Copying Presses of sizes.

Fishing Tackle, with best Rod and Lines, and an assortment of Gut Hooks, Double and Single Gimp Hooks and Winches.

Patent Mincers and Sausage Machines, admirably adapted for Private Families, Messes, and Hotels.

A small consignment of superior Eau-de-Cologne.

Elegant Perambulators with Hoods.

A choice selection of Champagne in Quarts and Pints. Brandy of the best brands, and superior Sauterne.

M. E. MEHRJEE & Co.,
Mess and General Agents.

No. 7, Church Gate Street,
Bombay 23rd April 1866.

NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK & DIRECTORY

THE Bombay Almanack and Directory is the OLDEST, LARGEST, CHEAPEST, and BEST Book of Direction and Reference published in India.

Nearly Nine Hundred Pages.—*Price Rs. 7, exclusive of Postage.*

THE ABRIDGED EDITION, containing upwards of 260 pages, *Price One Rupee and a half, exclusive of Postage.*

LIBERAL REWARD OF Rs. 2,000.—With reference to the Advertisement about the LOSS of nine pieces of Government CURRENCY NOTES of One Thousand Rupees each, numbered—33746, 42312, 47803, 51473, 54983, 58047, 58471, 59086, 59391, Notice is hereby given, that whoever finds the said Notes or shall successfully trace them are requested to communicate with Mr. John Dwyer, the owner of the Notes, when they will receive the said Reward.

JOHN DWYER.

12th December 1865.

SARSAPARILLA.
WILKINSON'S (LATE BRIDGE'S)
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA,

PRESCRIBED by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the System from the effects of Mercury. Exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to the Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied on."—*Sir Astley Cooper.*

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—*Medical Review.*

Sold in ¼, ½, and Pint Bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address—

THOMAS WILKINSON (Late Bridge & Co.)
270, Regent Street, London.

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from Impaired digestion.

It is not affected by Climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ⅛, ¼, and ½ pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who during the campaign in the Crimea daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in ¼ and ½ pint bottles.

AGENTS.

Bombay	Treacher & Co. Rogers & Co.
Poonah	Rogers & Co. Treacher & Co.
Kurrachee	Budgett and Hughes.
Kotree	Budgett and Hughes.

TO PARENTS IN INDIA.

ENGLISH EDUCATION.

MALVERN COLLEGE.

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Rev. W. H. MADDOCK, M.A., St. John's College, Oxford.
Rev. E. RUDD, M.A., St. John's College, Cambridge.
&c., &c., &c.

THIS COLLEGE is founded on the MODEL of the GREAT PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

THE SONS OF GENTLEMEN are educated at a moderate cost, and THE PUPILS ARE PREPARED for OXFORD or CAMBRIDGE, and for all Military and Civil Service Examinations.

There are SCHOLARSHIPS OF CONSIDERABLE VALUE attached to the College, to be held either in the College or at the Universities.

The Pupils, if not resident in Malvern, are boarded with the ASSISTANT MASTERS, subject to the approval of the Head Master.

Terms for Tuition, £25 per Annum; for Board at Masters' Houses, £60.

Full information on application to Henry Aldrich, Esq., the Secretary, and Prospectuses can be obtained of the Agents of Messrs. SMITH, ELDER, & Co., in either of the Presidencies, or of Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.

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and many other Eminent Authors; splendidly Illustrated by the most celebrated Artists, including JOHN GILBERT, KEELEY, HALSWELLE, PRIOR, &c., Also innumerable exciting and agreeable Short Tales, Charming Poems; valuable Educational and Social Essays; interesting Descriptions of the most Remarkable Places in the World, Illustrated by Artists of high standing; thousands of useful Receipts of every kind; numerous Records of Scientific Inventions and Discoveries; Statistics embracing all the principal Official Returns published, of Public Accounts, Population, Emigration, Health, Military, Naval, and Commercial affairs, and much Valuable General Statistical Information; short Miscellaneous Pieces, Editorials of Literary and Historical Interest illustrative of passing events; Extracts from the Books of the Day; Gems of Thought, culled from the works of the Best Writers, in all languages; Witty and Laughable Jokes and Anecdotes, together with a most voluminous personal Correspondence upon every imaginable topic, conveying at once information the most varied and the most extensive.

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The LONDON JOURNAL is always in print.

The LONDON JOURNAL Office, 332, Strand, London.

INDIAN CARRYING COMPANY (Limited.)—CARTING AGENTS AND CONTRACTORS.—PASSENGER ARRANGEMENTS.—Spring Shigrams and Covered Carts for the conveyance of Passengers proceeding to Agra, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, and Stations on the East Indian Railway are run daily from Boorhanpoor (Lall Baugh Station) to Mhow and Indore in connection with the Bullock Trains from Indore to Agra.

FARES FROM BOORHANPOOR.

	One Shigram with Passenger inside, Servant outside, and 40 lbs. baggage.	One Shigram with 2 Passenger inside, Servant outside, and 80 lbs. baggage.	Covered Cart to hold 4 Passengers and 12 Maunds (1000 lbs.) luggage.
To Mhow	Rs. 45	Rs. 60	Rs. 30
„ Indore	„ 50	„ 70	„ 32-8-0.

GOODS ARRANGEMENTS.

The Company undertake the conveyance of Goods and parcels at through rates from Bombay to the following towns in the three presidencies, viz.:—

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Asseerghur, Boorhanpore, Indore, Lall Baugh, Mhow, Munmar, Sholapore, Ahmednugger (via Dhond), Barsee, and Kupperwanjee.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

MADRAS,

Arcot, Beypore, Bangalore, Bellary, Cochin, Combaconum, Coonoor, Cuddapah, Conjeveram, Calicut, Coimbatore, Herioor, Karicall, Kotagherry, Metapolium, Madura, Mysore, Namcaul, Negapatam, Ootacamund, Ponany, Pothanore, Palghaut, Seringapatam, Sooramungalum, Salem, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Tranquebar, Toomcoor, Vellore, Wallajahpett, Wellington, and Yercand.

BENGAL PRESIDENCY.

CALCUTTA,

Agra, Allyghur, Allahabad, Attock, Berar, Benares, Cawnpore, Dewas, Dinapore, Delhi, Dhurumpore, Etawah, Ferozepore, Futtehpore, Goonah, Gwalior, Ghazeepore, Ghazeeabad, Googaira, Googranwalla, Goojerat, Hatras, Hurrapo, Futteghur, Jullunder, Jhelum, Koorjah, Kalka, Kurnoul, Loodiana, Lucknow, Lahore, Mutra, Mirzapore, Meerut, Meean Meer, Mooltan, Murree, Nowshera, Peshawur, Patna, Phillona, Roorkee, Rajapore, Rawul Pindee, Shajapore, Seepree, Sahibgunjee, Simla, Sealkote, Umritsur, Umballah, and Wuzeerabad.

By special arrangement the Company also forward Goods and Parcels to Akola, Ahmedabad, Bhownuggur, Deesa, Dhoolia, Malligaum, Kurrachee, Khundwah, Neemuch, Nusseerabad, Seroor, Sattara, Hoomnabad, Secunderabad, Hydrabad, Beejapore, Budnaira, Oomrawuttee, Nagpoor, and Kamptee.

The Company undertake the Cartage of Goods to and from the Railway Stations at Barsee, Dhond, Sholapore, Boorhanpoor, and Bombay at reasonable rates.

Furniture and merchandize of every description removed from one part of the town of Bombay to another by English Spring Vans or Platform Trollies. Spring Van with pair of Bullocks and Driver let out at the rate of Rs. 6 per day.

Goods received at Up-country Stations and despatched to England via the Cape or Egypt, and Goods consigned from England to the Company's care, will be cleared and despatched to Up-country Stations without delay.

Further particulars regarding the Company's rates and arrangements may be obtained on application to

LOUIS S. MOSS, Acting Manager.

Offices Bombay 20, Grant Road, (opposite the Theatre).
Branch Office, 1, Hornby Row, Fort.

NOTICES.

SCALES FOR WEIGHING RUPEES.—Several Scales of different powers, weighing from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,000, with tripod stand, Gilt Brass Chains, Copper Pans, fitted in Oak Boxes, with Gun Metal weights, Engraved from ¼ Tola to 1,000 Tolas.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

THE NATIONAL FINANCIAL OF INDIA (LIMITED).—Whereas at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Association duly held on the 12th ult., it was resolved that the Special Resolutions first passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Shareholders held on the 29th June last, that the Company be wound up voluntarily and the undersigned were duly appointed Liquidators be confirmed.

Notice is hereby given to all debtors of the said Company forthwith to pay their several debts to the undersigned as such liquidators, and all persons claiming to be creditors of the said Company are hereby required forthwith to forward to the undersigned a statement of their several claims for investigation.

W. CRISTNA SINOY,
NARAYEN SAZBA.
Liquidators National Financial of India (Limited).

Bombay, 5th August 1865.

SKITTLES, QUOITS AND DUMB BELLS, BAGATELLE BOARDS, with and without Stands, and with India Rubber Cushions and Pockets, on solid Mahogany stands of 8 and 10 feet.

German Billiards, folding and on stands.
Backgammon Boards of sizes.
Foot Balls of sizes.
Croquet Games for the Lawn.
Do. Parlour.
Gwalior Game.
Sets of Skittles complete.
Foils and Masks.
Solitaire Board and Balls.
German Tactics. „
Game of Troco or Lawn Billiards.
Armstrong Gun Game.
Volunteer Handicap Game.
Dumb Bells of various weights.
Quoits of Brass and polished Steel weighing from 4 to 7 lbs. each.

THURSTON'S BILLIARD KIT, consisting of—

Billard Cloth, with Bed, Cushions, and Pockets complete.
Superior Cues with Ivory tips.
Pool Balls of sizes.
Pyramid Do.
Billiard Do.
Bagatelle Do.
Pool Marking Boards.
Roller Do.
Boxes for Pool Balls.
Pool Baskets.
Billiard Rules in frames.
Pool Do.
Pyramid Do.
Pool Receivers.
Thurston's Miniature Billiard Table complete, 5 feet in length.

TO CRICKETERS—

Presentation Bats.
Best Spring and plain Cane-handle Bats.
Do. polished and plain Malacca Cane-handle Bats.
Improved Dove-tail handle Pats.
Best Match Bats.
Spliced-handle Bats, &c.
Brass-mounted Stumps.
Plain do.
Cricket Balls, by Duke and Dark.
Best Racket Bats and Presses.
Lillywhite's Guide and Scoring Books.

TO SMOKERS.—Choice Manilla Cheroots and Cigars, Nos. 1 and 2.

Pondicherry and Trichinopoly Cheroots.
Genuine Will's Bristol Birds-eye in Tins and Packets.
Do. do. Returns, do. do.
Do. do. Shag and Latakia do. do.
Cavendish Tobacco, cut.
Cavendish Tobacco, cake.
Taddy's Returns and Smoking Mixture.
Smoking Materials, in great variety.
Plain and Fancy Meerschaum Pipes, Bowls and Cheroot-holders, by Inderwick, Cheroot Cases, Tobacco Cutters, Plugs, Cigaret Moulds and Papers, Alma Light, Cherrywood Pipe Stems, Briar Woodpipes, and Cheroot-holders, Cartridge Smoking Paper for Meerschaum Pipes.
Fresh additions and novelties by each Mail.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1866.

Seventeenth Year of Publication.

In One Handsome Volume, containing nearly
NINE HUNDRED PAGES.
Price—*Per Copy, Rs. 7, Cash.*

The Directory contains a much greater amount of information than in any previous volume, the whole of which has been most carefully revised.

The Army List, with Military Pay and Allowances, will be found full of reliable information officially corrected up to a late date.

A MAP OF BOMBAY AND COLABA, showing the present and proposed Wharves and Reclamations.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The Bombay Almanac issued from the *Bombay Gazette* Press is another of those yearly publications in which the Western Presidency is so far ahead of Calcutta. We have not yet heard when a Directory for this Presidency is likely to dawn upon its denizens. The compilers of a Directory on this side of India have, it is true, an excuse for delay, in the immense area over which their enquiries must extend, whilst Bombay being more compact has less work to do in a far smaller area. But even after making this allowance we think the delays which occur in Bengal are to be greatly regretted. But to return, the "Bombay Almanac" must yield the palm in printing and general 'get up' to the Calendar issued from the *Times of India* office. In information, however, it is fully equal if not superior to its rival, whilst it has the decided advantage of possessing an admirably arranged index.—*Bengal Hurkaru, Jan. 15.*

We have received the *Bombay Calendar and Directory for 1866.* It contains the general information usually to be found in such works, and is most admirably got up. We despair of seeing the like here, either in style, or punctuality.—*Indian Daily News.*

We have to acknowledge the receipt of two Calendars and Directories from Bombay;—one from the *Bombay Gazette*, extremely neatly got up and well printed, full of the usual information.—*Englishman.*

We have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the Bombay Almanac printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, as also of the Bombay Calendar and Directory, published at the office of the *Times of India.* Both these publications are got up with extreme care and neatness, and are of a portable size: and both seem to contain all the information required in such a book of reference, without attaining the bulk of a London Post Office Directory. We would direct the attention of our Calcutta publishers to these works, which we think decidedly ahead of anything of the kind as yet produced in this country. For the benefit of those who do not require the larger works, a neat and handy abridgement of both has been issued at a cheap price.—*Indian Daily News, Jan. 12.*

The *Bombay Gazette* Almanack for 1866 is an excellent Vade Mecum both to the local and general reader, and is such a complete book of reference that it ought to be on the table as well of the man of business as the private gentleman. It is a goodly sized volume of nearly 850 pages, and is in every respect equal, if not superior, to its sixteen annual predecessors.—*Athenæum and Daily News, Jan 6.*

The *Gazette's* "Bombay Almanac" wears its old familiar look. It contains a sketch map of the Island and Town of Bombay. The army and other lists have been carefully compiled with the object of facilitating reference. This, especially in the case of the army, has been very much neglected of late years.—*Sindian, Jan. 24.*

We have received with thanks a copy of the "Bombay Calendar and Directory for 1866." It is a very neat production and contains a great deal of very useful information. Copies may be obtained at the *Bombay Gazette* office.—*Mofussilite, Jan. 13.*

The Bombay Almanac for 1866.—We have to apologize to our friends of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, for having neglected to acknowledge the receipt of this very elegant, and useful work. To the merchant it is indispensable, and to all classes of the community it will ever form an instructive and agreeable companion. Its contents are both varied and accurate. The sections are consecutively arranged, and the matter is so concise, and, at the same time, so perspicuous, that a glance suffices to find what we seek. There is scarcely a subject, we can imagine, upon which something is not told. There is not a more useful book published than the Bombay Almanac. Its price, in comparison to its value, is merely a nominal sum. It is an introduction to everybody and everything worth knowing; and as the production of an Indian publishing-house, reflects credit upon the resources of the *Bombay Gazette Press.*—*Deccan Herald, Jan. 29.*

The Bombay Almanac and Directory.—We thankfully acknowledge the receipt of the *Bombay Almanac and Directory* for the ensuing year. It combines neatness of form and appearance together with the most valuable information; it contains a full and elaborate Postal Directory, information relating to the Customs Department, the various Insurance Companies, the Army List, the Bombay Civil List, and other information by far too numerous to mention. This book will doubtless be of the utmost value to the commercial community, the legal professions, together with the members of both services, Military and Civil. We strongly recommend this book to all persons engaged in business of any description where a book of reference is required.—*Poona Observer, December 30.*

We are indebted to the courtesy of the spirited proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette* for a number of the "Bombay Almanack and Directory" for 1866. The typography, in clearness, neatness, and correctness, equals, if it does not surpass, anything of the kind we have ever seen, and is really most creditable to the Press of the *Gazette.* The binding and paper are excellent, but these are very subordinate considerations indeed when we come to speak of the copious contents, which embrace such a vast variety of subjects that our space would utterly fail us, were we to venture upon even a bare enumeration of them. Suffice it then to say, that the publication before us is replete with information on every point which should be noticed in a work of the kind. Not the least valuable portion of the Almanack are the Bombay Army and Civil Lists corrected up to 1st December 1865.—*Central India Times, Jan. 27.*

The Directory will be sent to any part of the United Kingdom direct if required at Rs. 8 per copy—*Cash.*

N. B.—The Calendar can be sent by post to any part of India for Six Annas, IF PREPAID. If sent Bearing the Postage charge will range from As. 8 to Rs. 1-8, according to distance. The Publisher cannot undertake to prepay the Postage, unless a previous remittance is made or Stamps to the amount necessary be furnished.

Bombay Gazette Office, Fort.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, about 115 Tons of WELSH RAILS, 65 lbs. to the yard, bored for fish plates. Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, a handsome second-hand BUGGY, by LEWIS of SALISBURY. Price Rs. 750. Apply to TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

GLASS ICE JUGS, for Champagne and Claret Cup of sizes, 1 quart and 2 quarts.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FOR SALE, a BULL DOG. Apply to Captain SALT, Ship *Wilfred*, or CURSETJEE MUNCHERJEE, Dubash, Apollo Street.

TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE.—Until further notice the price of ICE will be HALF AN ANNA PER POUND.

FOR SALE, STEAM ENGINES, both Portable and Horizontal, of from 7 to 40 horse power. Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

FOR SALE, a portable STEAM ENGINE, of 6 horse-power nominal, made by Clayton and Company, is in first rate order, having only been a month in use. May be seen on the Elphinstone Bunder, opposite the Press House. For further particulars apply to

18th May 1866. W. NICOL & Co.

WOULDHAM CEMENT, of the best and most durable description, is supplied by the undersigned on very advantageous terms. Apply at the Office of NUSSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE PETIT.

No. 9, Church Lane, Fort.

FOR SALE, the fine first class clipper ship "LALLA ROOKH," 1277 tons burden, now ready for inspection. For Survey Reports and further particulars apply to

ROBINSON & Co.,
16th May 1866. Agents, Captain and Owners.

FOR SALE, just arrived Overland, a Consignment of YORKSHIRE HAMS, in first-rate condition. To effect an immediate clearance, they will be offered at 12 annas per lb.—weight about 19 to 21 lbs. each. Apply to

N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11 Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

FOR SALE or EXCHANGE.—A Gentleman wishes to exchange a handsome and quite new double-seated Miniature BROUGHAM, for a light single-seated BROUGHAM, suitable for one Horse, or will sell the former. Address "H. W.," care of this Journal.

FOR SALE, at Pallonjee's Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla—

1 Double-barrel Gun, Breach-loader, by White and Thompson, of Birmingham, Bore 12, in excellent order... ... ... Price Rs. 270

1 5 barrel Revolver, quite new, in oak case, with apparatus complete ... ... „ 100

1 3¼ inch Portrait Lense, by Ross of London, with a set of Waterhouse Diaphragms.

1 Do. Landscape Lense, by Lereburn.

1 Teakwood Camera, made to fit both Lenses.

A lot of Photographic Chemicals, selected by one of the best Photographers in Regent Street, London.

The whole of the Apparatus and Chemicals will be sold A BARGAIN, and can be seen at any time at the above named Hotel, on application to the MANAGER.

NOW LANDING, from Ship *Milton*, and FOR SALE by the undersigned:—

100 Bundles Flour at Rs. 40 per Bundle.
300 Cases Tobacco.
200 Bundles Rosin.
50 Bundles Apples } Rs. 2 per. doz.
100 Half Bundles Apples.
30,000 Feet Deals.

BENJ. F. FIELD Junior,
Agent, Tudor Company.

Ice House, Old British Hotel, 7th May.

CONTRACTORS' TOOLS—

Round and Octagon Cast Steel for Drills.
Pickaxes and Hoes.
Crab Winches, Lifting Blocks and Chains.
"Henderson's" Patent Derrick Cranes.
Portable and Fixed Steam Steam Engines and Boilers.
Portland Cement, Fire Brick and Clay.
English Leather Belting.
Lead Pipe, ¾ inch to 1½ inch bore.
Daily expected to arrive, per *Rathfern.*

A 5 ton Travelling Steam Crane, by J. Taylor & Son, Liverpool.

Price Lists may be had on application to

FLETCHER AND MITCHELL.

Metal Mart, Boree Bunder, 22nd May 1866.

FOR SALE.—The Calcutta Press Company (in liquidation) will sell by Public Auction, at No 2, Dean Lane, Fort, at 3 o'clock, on FRIDAY the 1st June next, all the piece or parcel of ground, situate at Howrah in Calcutta, admeasuring 30 vinghas, more or less, with the same right and title as are now possessed by the Company. 5 Nasmyth's patent Cotton Screws or Presses with Engines and Machinery complete, as per invoices, and in the same condition as they now lie at Calcutta, to be removed at the purchaser's expense. The Presses are subject to the usual Royalty payable to the Fort Press Company (Limited).

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

For further particulars apply to

FAZUL MAHOMED ESSA & Co.,
Managers for the Liquidators

No. 2, Dean Lane, Fort.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, two spacious and conveniently situated GODOWNS in the Fort. Apply to

JAMES W. WRIGHT & Co.

TO LET, on Malabar Hill, a well furnished BUNGALOW, with immediate possession and occupancy till 30th September, at Rs. 400 per month. Address "B.," Office of this Paper.

TO BE LET, a large and commodious BUNGALOW, at Malabar Hill, close to the sea; also a comfortable BUNGALOW at Chinchpoogly. For particulars apply to the undersigned at Mr. B. H. Cama's Office.

Bombay, 21st May 1866. J. L. BRODIE.

TO LET, several OFFICES, SHOPS, GODOWNS and RESIDENCES in the Fort. Apply to

N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, the OFFICES in Military Square, facing Meadow Street, lately vacated by us. Rent Rs. 250.

MACCULLOCH, JOHN & Co.

Bombay, 30th April 1866.

TO LET, a large tile roofed quadrangular SHED, on the property of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited), capable of holding about 300 Bullocks. For Rent and Terms apply to the Traffic Office at the Powder Works Bunder.

THE UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED.)—NOTICE.—TO LET, capacious GODOWNS at the Victoria Bunder, well adapted for STORING COTTON IN. Apply to

REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

TO LET, a large and comfortable BUNGALOW, with Upper Floor, Outhouses and Stable, suitable for a large Family, or 2 or 3 Bachelors, situate at Byculla, and next to the Victoria Gardens. For particulars apply to B. F. CAMA.

No. 5, Church Gate Street, Fort.

TO LET, a large BUNGALOW at Chinchpoogly, lately occupied by Colonel Shaw. For particulars apply at the Office of the Frere Land and Reclamation Company (Limited), Elphinstone Circle, or at the Office of the Chief Engineer, Frere Land.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a large one storied newly-built BUNGALOW, assessed under No. 31, with a large Garden surrounding it, situate at Girgaum Back Road, leading to Cumballa or Gowalla Tank Road, near Juggonnath Sunkersett's Garden House, with the accommodation of a spacious Stable and Out Rooms, fit for a large Family or a Gentleman to live in, having a Vehar Water Pipe and a large Well in the Compound. Apply to

RAGHUNATHGHUR RATTEEGHUR,
No. 71, Bazaar Gate, Fort.

4th May 1866

BOMBAY COMMISSION AGENCY AND BANKING CORPORATION (LIMITED).—TO LET, (from the 1st proximo), the FIRST STOREY of the House, No. 1, Oak Lane. Apply for particulars of Rent, &c. at the premises.

Bombay, No. 1, Oak Lane, 23rd May 1866.

TO LET, several large OFFICES and GODOWNS on the 3rd and 4th Stories and Ground Floor of new buildings now in course of erection by CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE, Esq., at the Elphinstone Circle. Apply to Financial Association of India and China.

TO BE LET, the Offices on the second floor of 24, Rampart Row, lately occupied by Mr. Binks. Apply at the Joint Stock Corporation.

TO LET, the PREMISES in Meadow Street, at present occupied by the Central India Financial Corporation (Limited).

TO LET (with immediate entry), the THIRD FLOOR of the House No. 17, in Church Street, lately occupied by Messrs. Thomas Randall & Co. Also, the FIRST FLOOR of the same House, lately occupied by the Indian Peninsula, London, and China Bank. Rooms may be separately let if required. Apply to Mr. NUSSERWANJEE BYRAMJEE, Secretary, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution, Hornby Row.

TO LET, LALL BAUGH, Parell; (can be let whole or in part), a GODOWN in Mody Street; "EWART'S LODGE" at Matheran; and a nice convenient House at Naigaum, at a short distant from the Dadur Railway Station. Rent moderate.

Apply to MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE & SONS,
No. 9, Church Gate Street, 19th May 1866.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE

what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks ...	6 months' sight...	2s. 1½d.
Do. Credits...	Do. do.	2s. 1½d. to 2s. 1 15/16d.
Do. Documents...	Do. do.	2s. 2d. nominal.
Calcutta ...	At sight ...	100
Do. ...	30 days' sight ...	99½
Do. ...	60 Do. do. ...	98½
Madras ...	30 Do. do. ...	99
China ...	60 Do. do. ...	213 to 214

BANKS

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr. ct.		
3,00,000	500	250	16	Agra Bank ...	44 p ct premium.
100,000	250	250	nil	Alliance Bank ...	50 p ct dis.
500,000	200	200	5	Asiatic Bank Corptn	60 p ct dis.
....	200	100	....	Asiatic New Issue...	50 p ct dis.
2,140,000	8,000	8,000	8	Bank of Bengal	7,100 p ct pm.
1,320,000	250	250	nil	Bank of India...	10 p ct dis.
10,45,000	1,000	1,000	8 p ct.	Bombay Bank	½ p ct dis.
750,000	250	200	......	Bombay City Bank	40 per share.
1,000,000	250	150	......	Bombay Pres. Bank	42 p ct dis.
2,000,000	200	200	Rs4 ps	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	24 p ct dis.
2,000,000	100	100	......	Brokers' Banking Company	40 p ct dis.
1,000,000	250	25	nil	Central Bank...	35 per share.
800,000	200	200	10	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	15 p ct pm.
600,000	200	25	......	China Bank ...	4 discount.
750,000	250	250	11	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China	65 p ct premium.
1,000,000	250	250	10	Commercial Bank...	50 discount.
1,600,000	200	200	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris ...	Nominal.
1,000,000	500	500	9	Delhi and London...	50 p ct pm nm.
625,000	250	25	......	East Indian Bank...	70 p ct dis.
600,000	250	100	......	Imperial Banking and Trading Co...	28 p ct dis.
500,000	200	200	......	Indian Peninsula London & China Bk.	65 p ct dis.
200,000	100	30	......	London & Bombay Bk	8 p share.
3,750,000	1,000	1,000	13	Madras Bank.. ..	76 p ct pm.
1,000,000	500	250	6 p ct.	National Bank of India	230 per share.
1,500,000	250	250	10	Oriental Bank Cor	92 p ct pm.
500,000	200	200	......	Royal Bank of India	75 p ct dis.
750,000	200	100	......	Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Bank..	25 p ct pm nm.
....	250	100	.....	Guzerat Bank	8 dis.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
....	400	100	....	Bengal Credit Mob.	10 dis.
750,000	300	100	Rs4 ps	Bombay General Credit & Finan. Cor. ..	70 p share.
600,000	300	200	......	Bombay Joint Stock Corporation ...	10 p share.
1200000	400	100	......	Financial Asso. of India and China.	16½ dis.

LAND COMPANIES.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
2,000,000	10,000	5,000	......	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	3,000 p. sh. n m.
1,080,000	1,000	1,000	20 p s	Elphinstone Land Co.	700 per share.
1,080,000	1,000	100		New Do..	70 per share.
2,000,000	10,000	4,000	... ..	Frere Land Co. ..	115 per share.
110,000	2,000	900	......	House and Land Investment Co. ..	300 per share
1,00,000	5,000	3,000	......	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co..	250 per share.
......	2,000	1,000	25 p s	Port Canning...	400 per share.
......	10,000	6,000	......	United Victoria & Colaba Land Co..	1,300 per share.

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
800,000	5,000	3,000	....	Bombay Ship Co...	No quotations.
360,000	2,500	2,000	26	Coast and River Steam Nav. Co...	
60,000	1,000	1,000	......	Bombay Landing & Shipping Co. ..	925 per share.
800,000	5,000	1,500	.....	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co. ..	No quotations.
160,000	4,000	2,500	......	Prince of W. Ship Co.	
150,000	500	500	...	Viegas Patent Slip & Foundry Co.	221 per share.
		1,000	......	Union Shipping Co. Limited	No quotations.
....	.....	1,000	......	Western India Ship Co.	

PRICE CURRENT, 21st May 1866.

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
Dhollera	270 to 275
Bhownuggur and Mowa (New)..	275 to 280
Surat and Broach (New)..	260 to 265
Porebunder (New)..	215 to 225
Veeraval (New)	215 to 225
Khandeish (New)	255 to 260
Dharwar (now ready)	310 to 315
Hinghunghaut (New)	300 to 305
Oomrawuttee Ackote (New)	270 to 275

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—May 24.

Orpen, Staff Assistant Surgeon A. H., Medical Staff, on duty, from Kurrachee.

Taylor, Staff Surgeon D. C., Medical Staff, to rejoin, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—May 24.

Murray, Lieutenant and Adjutant, General Depôt, on leave, to Khandalla.

Compton, Lieutenant Colonel D'O., Staff Corps, on leave, to England.

Holland, Major, Staff, on duty, to Aden.

Orpen, Staff Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty, to England.

Goldsmid, Lieutenant Colonel F. J., Madras Staff Corps, on duty, to England.

Birch, Lieutenant F. A., 21st Regiment N. I., on leave, to Matheran.

Alexander, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, to Poona.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

Bombay Castle, 23rd May 1866.

The following officers are allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate :—

Lieutenant R. W. W. Greenlaw, doing duty officer Her Majesty's 17th Regiment, N. I., for eighteen months.

Lieutenant S. S. Jacob, Bombay Staff Corps, Assistant Engineer P. W. Department, for twenty months.

Major A. M. Mackenzie, Bengal Staff Corps, Commanding Meywar Bheel Corps, is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate.

Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, D. Ritchie, has been permitted to retire from the Service.

Lieutenant T. H. Winterbotham, General List, attached to H. M.'s 40th Regiment Madras N. I., is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate.

Lieutenant Colonel D'O. T. Compton, Staff Corps, Paymaster Poona Division, is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate.

Lieutenant F. E. West, H. M.'s 38th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medial certificate.

Surgeon W. G. Hunter has been appointed Principal of the Grant Medical College, vice Dr. R. Haines.

Assistant Surgeon J. B Lyon has been appointed to act as Professor of Chemistry in the Grant Medical College, in addition to his present appointments.

Surgeon A. V. Ward has been appointed Professor of Midwifery in the Grant Medical College.

Lieutenant Colonel H. Stanley has been permitted to proceed to Europe on medical certificate for twenty months, and to embark from Madras.

Lieutenant B. B. P. P. Campbell, Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant of Cavalry and Squadron Officer, Corps of Guides, is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Bombay Castle, 23rd May 1866.

The appointment of Mr. J. L. Donolly as Hanoverian Consul at Kurrachee has been cancelled.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr. J. O'Leary to act as First Judge of the Bombay Court of Small Causes, vice Mr. J. F. Hore.

Rao Bahadoor Moroba Canoba to act as Third Judge of the Bombay Court of Small Causes, vice Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee.

Captain J. Harpur to be Superintendent of Police at Surat in the First Grade, continuing to act as Superintendent of Police at Sattara.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Mr. W. P. Coghlan to be Judge of Kurrachee, vice Mr. C. A. Middleton.

Mr. F. D. Melvill to be Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge of the Konkan for the detached station of Rutnagherry, but to continue to officiate as Judicial Assistant to the Commissioner in Sind.

Mr. C. B. Izon to be Joint Judge and Session Judge at Rutnagberry.

Mr. J. Hope, Acting First Assistant to the Magistrate of Dharwar, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate, and with powers to commit to the Sessions.

Mr. F. Gibbons, Supernumerary Deputy Magistrate of Kurrachee, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate in the Kurrachee District.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the appointment made by the Honorable the Chief Justice of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, of Mr. G. H. Farran, M.A., to be Head Assistant in the Prothonotary's office from the 17th instant.

Mr. J. P. Bickersteth delivered over charge of the office of Senior Magistrate of Police, Bombay, to Mr. F. L. Brown on the 23rd instant.

Asum Doorgaram Ruttonram, First Carkoon of Petta Bugwara, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class in the Surat District.

Lieutenant W. T. Brown, Assistant Superintendent Revenue Survey and Assessment, Tanna and Rutnagherry, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months.

Messrs. W. Ashburner and A. G. Maury have passed in Marathi according to the Higher Standard.

Lieutenant Fisher, Deputy Settlement Officer, Left Bank, and Mr. Mahadeo Moreshwur, Head Master Hydrabad High School, have passed a colloquial examination in the Sindee language.

Captain C. W. Finch, R. E., is appointed to act as Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor for Bombay during the absence of Captain Fuller on medical certificate.

Mr. G. Tipper, Assistant Engineer, is allowed six months' leave of absence to Europe on private affairs.

Mr. Mahadeo Govind Ranadey, M. A., is appointed to act as Marathi Translator to Government in the Educational Department during Major Candy's absence.

The Reverend J. Fitz A. Gavin, B. A., Chaplain of Saugor, is permitted to proceed to Europe with leave of absence for eighteen months, on medical certificate.

Mr. J. P. Bickersteth having been allowed leave of absence to Europe for eighteen months from the 21st instant, Mr. Charles Peile, Solicitor, has been appointed to act for him as Registrar of the Diocese.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May.			
24	Prince of Wales	Coyzer........	London, Nov. 23.
	Marie	Coulson	Bordeaux, Jan. 18.
	Margaret Crawford (s)	Tait	Varaval, May 23
	Sebastapol	Mackenzie	Port Louis, April 21.

DEPARTURES.

May.			
24	Behar (s)	Blake........	Aden and Suez.
	Col. Ledyard	Wells	Moulmein.
	Atiet Rahmon	Littlepage	Calcutta.
	Western Belle	Valintine	Liverpool.

INTELLIGENCE.

Per *Marie*.—On May 18th, spoke the ship *Volante*, from Liverpool to Bombay, in lat. 13 N., long. 63 East.

BENGAL.

Arrival.—May 16th, barque *Saringapatam*.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM SHIP "GUNGA," with Overland Cargo ex *Dido*, having arrived, Consignees are requested to present Bills of Lading at the Office of the undersigned and take delivery of their Goods from Boree Bunder.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,

Bombay, 23rd May 1866. Treasurers and Managers.

TO LET, (with immediate possession, either on a short or long lease), a large, upper storied, airy BUNGALOW at Khumbala Hill, opposite "Bee Hive," facing the sea, and commanding a good view. It is lately put into thorough repair, and consists of several rooms, large compound, ample servants' quarters, and a large stabling, available for a private occupation, scholastic establishment, or hotel purposes. Apply to

N. SORABJEE & Co.,

11 Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

PROBATE of the WILL of the late EDWARD KEATE LIDDERDALE, Esquire, of Bombay, British Inhabitant, in Her Majesty's Civil Service, on the Bombay Establishment, having been granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to FRANCIS FREDERICK LIDDERDALE, a Partner in the Firm of Remington and Company, all persons having Claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said Estate, are hereby requested to state their Claims, pay their Debts, and deliver up such Property forthwith to us.

REMINGTON & Co.

Bombay, 24th May 1866.

"PUNCH IN INDIA,"

A NEW ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY PUBLICATION.

For the True and Correct Procession of The Taboots

SEE No. VIII.,

TO BE PUBLISHED

ON FRIDAY, JUNE 1st.

SUBSCRIPTION FOR 12 NUMBERS, RUPEES TEN. SINGLE COPY, ONE RUPEE.

All communications to be addressed to The Editor of "PUNCH IN INDIA," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Subscriptions to be made payable to the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette*.

POSTAL NOTICES.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SCINDE.

Mails for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer *Governor Higginson*, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

Aden	May 14	Kurrachee	May 19
Agra	May 19	Lahore	May 16
Allahabad	May 18	London	April 26
Australia	Mar. 24	Mauritius	April 18
Alexandria	April 26	Madras	May 19
Bangalore	May 19	Malta	April 23
Calcutta	May 17	Meerut	May 18
Cape	Mar. 15	Ootacamund	May 17
Ceylon	May 16	Oudh	May 16
Cochin	May 15	Penang	May 9
Delhi	May 19	Punjaub	May 18
France	April 19	Suez	May 6
Hongkong	April 29	Singapore	May 7

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, MAY 25, 1866.

We purpose in a brief series of articles to sketch the characteristics of the commercial panics which have shaken England since the first French Revolution; to contrast those which occurred previous to the passing of the Bank Charter Act of 1844, now for a third time suspended, with those which have followed; and so far to prepare the way for studying the bearings of the present crisis in Western Europe, and understanding its points of similarity or difference from those that have gone before. During sixty years it must happen that many varying phenomena will be found reflected in the catastrophes which have befallen the commercial world. Especially is it so in an age marked with the progress which distinguishes our own, an age famous for the application of steam to manufactures and to means of transport both by land and sea, famous for its application of science to agriculture, for its increasing impulses to production of all kinds, for its extension of commercial relations into every nook and cranny of the habitable globe, its spread of education, and its scientific discoveries. But it will be seen as we proceed that beneath the special phenomena of the time, one or two general economical laws have been invariably in operation previous to the passing of the Bank Charter Act, sufficient to account for whatever panics had occurred down to the year when it became law; that the operation of these laws was effectually and for ever destroyed by the Bank Act, and therefore, that they contribute in no way to the production of the panics that have convulsed the English monetary world since that Act was passed. In other words, the six or seven great panics between the French Revolution and the enactment of Sir Robert Peel's measure, are radically different in their character from the three posterior to it. A study of the former will teach us that, though the Act may in moments of supreme pressure be suspended as regards the Bank of England, yet it can never, in its integrity, be repealed.

The first two panics of the period we have mapped out for ourselves, that called for the special intervention of Government, were those of 1793 and 1797. In the former year Government, in order to relieve the distress, constituted itself into a temporary pawn-broking establishment up to a certain amount, and in the latter, the bullion of the Bank of England fell so low that the Privy Council issued instructions to the Bank to suspend payment of its notes, which accordingly could no longer be converted into cash. It has only to be borne in mind as a key to the leading phenomena of nearly all, if not all, the commercial catastrophes previous to 1844 that there was no restriction upon the Bank of England or on country Banks in reference to the issuing of notes. There was not even any restriction upon the setting up of a Bank, and any enterprising individuals might start one in every town or village with as much facility as he might open a grocer's or a merchant's shop. As we have said, all these Banks issued as many notes as they pleased; they issued them upon their own credit, and if the Banks remained solvent, the notes were good; if the Banks collapsed, they were worthless. The notes did not represent coin; they were mere paper money created by the Banks that issued them, and created too often without the slightest regard to the gold and silver which the Banks on an average of their business transactions possessed. Not all the discretion of the Bank of England (which, also possessed the power of unlimited issue) could control these Banks or regulate their issues of notes. It happened over and over again that they flooded the country with paper money when its stock of bullion and coin was at an extremely low ebb; and by means of this glutting of the community with notes they provoked speculation and commercial transactions with foreign countries, which made only farther and deeper drafts upon the already impaired stock of bullion, engendering a pressure, a panic, a run upon themselves for the conversion of their notes into cash, and as an inevitable certainty their own insolvency. This is the simple history of the panic of 1793. The reaction which set in after the termination of the American war, the rapidity with which the effects of the war were wiped out, and the growing prosperity of the country created a demand for money, and forthwith there started up throughout the country a swarm of Banks, each creating paper money to whatever limit it pleased, each forcing that money into circulation, and as lavish with loans as the Financial Associations of Bombay were in 1864. In 1793, there were no fewer than 350 country Banks in England and Wales, every one setting up a little manufactory of paper money, and striving with alacrity to accommodate needy traders who wanted discounts. When the panic set in, excited by one or two failures, a run commenced upon those Banks which had issued circulating paper. A hundred of them collapsed, and all the notes they had issued became worthless paper and were withdrawn from circulation. Wherever these notes penetrated, wherever the business ramifications of these Banks extended, there was loss, suffering, and ruin, and as several with their branches were to be found scattered over each of the principal counties the area of the panic and suffering may be easily conceived. Houses even who were perfectly solvent could neither sell their goods nor raise funds upon them, and the scarcity of money was increased by bankers hoarding coin to meet any demands that might be made upon themselves. To alleviate the suffering, Government opened what at the time was fantastically but not inaptly called a pawn-broking establishment, Mr. Pitt having obtained Parliamentary sanction to the issuing of exchequer bills for five millions sterling to commissioners who were authorised to render assistance and accommodation to such persons as might apply for it, on receiving deposits of goods into public warehouses in security thereof. One of the members of the Parliamentary Committee appointed to consider the then state of commercial credit, considered that "the mercantile distress arose from an alarming stagnation of credit." This was only, however, a secondary cause aggrating the effects of the prime cause of all the disasters—the over-issue of paper notes.

The panic which followed it in 1797 was not originated by the over issue of paper money; but a large issue existed, and any efficient cause being once in action it was impossible that the unsound system of banking which prevailed could resist the strain. The popular dread of a French invasion, then at a climax, awakened universal commercial distrust. There were 230 country Banks in existence, and the run began upon the northern Banks, some of which temporarily rendered their notes inconvertible. The war expenditure was heavy, continental allies had to be bolstered up with loans and subsidies; Ireland was in financial difficulties, and the ElDorado to which Mr. Pitt applied under his difficulties was the Bank of England. Once had the directors to tell him that a second loan to the Emperor of Germany would ruin the Bank; and once also within the same month had they to tell him that a second loan of a million and a half to Ireland would compel the directors to shut their doors. The drain upon the Bank's bullion continued, demands for aid poured in upon it from country Banks in all parts of the country, many of these Banks were becoming insolvent, and the Directors of the Bank of England were reduced to the necessity of intimating to the Chancellor of the Exchequer that they were compelled to pay their notes in sixpences. The stock of bullion had been reduced to a million and a quarter and the run was not exhausted. National bankruptcy was staring Mr. Pitt in the face when the order was issued prohibiting the Bank of England from cashing its notes. The paper of the Bank was thus practically for a time equivalent to gold; but into the wide financial and monetary considerations which this action on the part of Government opens up we do not here enter. It is only necessary to repeat at present that the panic was a political panic, and one not inevitably and spontaneously arising, like its predecessor, from a surfeit of artificial currency.

The *amateur* system seems to be fully in vogue at home, since the hit made by Mr. Greenwood as the gentleman casual. We find the experiences of what is called a *real* casual in *Temple Bar*. The *Cornhill* gives us a genuine letter from an Australian convict, and *All the Year Round* furnishes an account of being enlisted, with particulars of barrack life, from the pen of a soldier. We refer all these descriptive sketches to the same class as Mr. Greenwood's *Night in a Workhouse*, for though the authors are actually in the position described in their writings, yet to all intents and purposes they are amateurs; that is, they bring a superior education and breeding into contact with a system which is constructed for a lower order of intelligence. The chief difference between the imitators and the original inventor of this branch of literature is in quality: in this the gulf is wide indeed.

The convict and the workhouse do not interest us very much out here: the soldier does; we shall, therefore, on the present occasion, confine ourselves to the paper in *All the Year Round* headed the "Queen's Shilling." The subject of enlistment has at this moment a special interest, for we are experiencing very great difficulty in procuring men for the army. There are many reasons for this, the principal being the American War, which absorbed so many of the Irish who used to form a large proportion of our troops; the demand for labour, owing to the great multiplication of railways and other works; and the dread which most men have of slavery. It is true that this last cause has been always in operation, but, owing to the spread of education, it is constantly increasing. That the life of a soldier is a species of slavery, cannot, unfortunately, be decided, and it is the unusual prominence given to this feeling in the narrative of the young recruit, a man of considerably more than the average intelligence and education, that induces us to notice it particularly.

The feeling in the starving young vagrant's mind appears to be that, enlisting is only a last resource, to be tried when everything else has failed, and not till then. A soldier generally has, amongst those who know but little of him personally, a reputation for all sorts of dare-devilry and debauchery. He is supposed to pass his time between dice, drinking, and servant maids; to be always gaily dressed and ready for a spree. Now this is a kind of reputation which is far more likely to allure than repel those who are reduced to want, and either will not work or cannot obtain employment. Yet it seems that it is only when driven to his wit's end and rendered desperate that a young man will enlist. The fact is that, when he takes the "splendid shilling" from the recruiting sergeant, he burns his shop behind him. There is no escape. He is "lagged" for ten years. Whether he like his new profession or whether it prove utter misery to him, it is all the same. There he is, and there he must stay. It was, of course, worse really before the ten years' enlistment arrangement was in force, but even now, it takes a good deal to make a man bind himself, as completely as a soldier has to do, for the reduced period. Ten years is a long while to look forward to, though it seems little enough retrospectively, and we cannot but think that a shorter time of service would prove an attractive bait to the hesitating recruit. We are thus led to the conclusion that it would be highly advantageous, and perfectly practicable, to institute two schemes of enlistment, one for a period of ten years as at present, with the same or a slightly increased bounty; the other for a period of five or six years with but half the bounty. The working of this plan would be, we think, highly successful. The men who enlist may be roughly divided into two classes; the intelligent who get promotion, and the hopelessly stupid, who remain as privates all the days of their service. A soldier rarely takes his discharge when time-expired, unless he sees his way to some other employment; this employment may perhaps come to him from his own family, but generally it is won by his intelligence having become patent to outsiders. It therefore appeared at first sight that, the short enlistment scheme has a tendency to deprive the army of its best men, and to leave the worst in the ranks; but two considerations will be found to militate against this result. The intelligent soldier, if steady, is sure to be promoted and tolerably comfortable before his five years of service are expired; it takes, therefore, a powerful temptation to induce him to throw this up and to enter upon a strange course of life; and even in this case the army has had the benefit of his services for five years, when possibly he would not have enlisted at all for ten years. Another thing to be taken into account is that a slight additional inducement to marry would probably bind him to the army altogether, and thus, we believe, that the result of adding an enlistment for five years to the present system would bring in many more men than would be lost by their being able to retire sooner, and that not only would recruiting be easier, but that a better class of men would frequently be obtained.

As for the public outcry about flogging in the army, we do not think that many are deterred from enlisting for this reason. A soldier is never flogged unless he richly deserves it, and very seldom even then. Moreover, it is not much of a punishment after all. The recruit who tells his story in *All the Year Round* does not once allude to it: a piece of internal evidence which is tolerably conclusive of the genuineness of the tale. The chief grievance of the soldier seems to be having his hair clipped when he is put into the cells, and this certainly does appear to be a senseless custom, more honoured in the breach than in the observance.

No doubt the soldier's life in barracks is wearisome from sheer monotony, and the unfailing repression which everywhere encounters him renders his career very different from the adventurous existence he is so often credited with, but we feel confident that it is not this which injures recruiting, it is the long period of service, and nothing else. It is worse than being bound apprentice. The victim is more helpless and has farther ahead to look for his freedom.

Sometimes in the English papers appear dark hints of the possible necessity for conscription; sometimes an increase of pay is advocated; sometimes a more extended system of promotion from the ranks; but none of these appear to us to touch the real evil. May it be very long before the first is tried! We can conceive nothing more fatal to the liberty of the subject. The second would never be sanctioned in Parliament, and, besides, the soldier has enough to keep him well already, if he do not indulge to excess in drink. The third would not only be ineffectual, from remoteness, but if carried out would injure the army immensely. We can see no plan in any way comparable to a reduction of the period of service, both to attract many who now hold off altogether, and opening a door for the entrance of a better class of men who have other resources but who would not mind trying soldiering for five years or even six.

The *Friend of India* :—The English in China have taken the first step towards telegraphic communication with England by Siberia. They have established a line of couriers from Tientsin to Kalgan, on the frontier of Mongolia, a distance in time of forty-eight hours, and the arrangement will be continued to Kiakhta which is in telegraphic communication with St. Petersburg. The Pekin Government have given every assistance to Mr. Grant, the agent, who is carrying the project into effect, and nothing is to be feared but the "squeezes" of the local Mandarins. From Tientsin there is rapid steam communication with Shanghai, so that in a few months London should receive all its news of China in ten days. When the couriers are established would this line not be advantageous for postal expresses?

LATEST NEWS.

BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN LINE.

Subscription Telegram.

LONDON, 14th MAY, 5-40. P. M.

Fair Dhollera, not quotably dearer than on the 12th.

Bengal Cotton 5½d.

Total sales to-day......... 10,000 bales.
Sales of Surats to-day... 1,000 „
Total Imports to-day...43,000 „
Imports of Surats to-day 4,000 „

The panic in the city of London has quite closed

Consols 87.

Bank discount 10 per cent.

Messrs. Overend, Gurney & Co.'s business is likely to be re-organized.

Advices from Florence state that England is negotiating between Austria and Italy for a pacific solution of the Venetian difficulty.

By Indian Telegraph.

INTERRUPTION ON THE INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH LINE.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT ON THE INDUS.

KURRACHEE, 22nd May, 9-30 P. M.

An interruption has occurred on the Indo-European line beyond Shiraz, which has now already lasted three days.

The steamer *Ouro* (? *Outram*, 194 tons, 110 horse-power) belonging to the Indus Steam Flotilla, sank near Oonerpoor above Kotree, at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The spot is near where the same Company's steamer *Lawrence* went down a week or two ago.

SUSPENSION OF THE COMMERCIAL BANK.

We regret to state that the Bombay Agent of the Commercial Bank received the following telegram from the head-office of the Bank yesterday afternoon :—

LONDON, 15th May.

This Bank suspended.
Cease all operations.
Make no payments.
Allow no transfers or sales.

MADRAS, 24th May.

Steamer *Bengal*, from Galle, in sight.

BIMLIPATAM, 23rd May.

Steamer *Madras* sailed for Vizagapatam.

BOMBAY.

Mails for Aden and Suez, per steamer *Nubia*, will be closed to-day at 10 A. M.

Mr. Scoble, Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, assumed charge of his office on the 17th instant.

Telegraphic communication between Bombay and Kurrachee was reported imperfect at 8 P.M. yesterday.

Rao Bahadoor Moroba Canoba is appointed to act as Third Judge of the Bombay Small Cause Court in the place of Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee.

Mr. O'Leary has been appointed, as we anticipated, Acting First Judge of the Bombay Court of Small Causes in the room of Mr. J. F. Hore, proceeded to Europe.

Mr. W. M. P. Coghlan, Acting Joint Judge and Session Judge of the Konkan, has been appointed Judge and Session Judge of Kurrachee, in room of Mr. Middleton.

Yesterday's *Government Gazette* confirms the statement we made a short time ago of the appointment of Mr. Peile, Solicitor, as Registrar of the Diocese, in room of Mr. Bickersteth.

Yesterday, being the Queen's birthday, was kept as a holiday by all the public departments. A salute was fired at daybreak from the saluting battery, and the shipping in harbour were dressed in honour of the occasion. The troops in garrison paraded in review order, and fired a *feu-de-joie* in their respective lines.

The ship *Zoroaster*, Captain White, on her passage from Liverpool, spoke the following vessels:—Feb. 6th, *Sultana*, from Liverpool to Bombay, lat. 41-3 N., long. 11-9 W. Same day *Belvidera* from London, lat. 41-3 N., long. 11-9 N. 13th, *Talisman*, Liverpool to Bombay, lat. 33-10 N., long. 13-27 W. March 2nd, *Montrose*, Liverpool to Bombay, lat. 1 N., long. 26-10 W.

The following is the programme of music to be played by the Band of H. M.'s 4th (King's Own) Royal Regiment, on the Esplanade this evening :—

March............	" Trovatore"	Cavallini.
Overture	" Eliza et Claudio".	Mercandante.
Quadrille	" Marien"	Herfuth.
Selection	" La Traviata"	Verdi.
Waltz	" Dew Drop".........	D'Albert.
Galop	" Cuckoo"	Chersney.

The intervals of messages received between 6 P. M. of the 23rd and 8 P. M. of the 24th :—From Kurrachee, max. 49 hours 9 minutes, min. 30 hours 17 minutes. From Calcutta via Agra, max. 8 hours 9 minutes, min. 6 hours 46 minutes. From Madras, max. 9 hours 50 minutes, min. 3 hours 38 minutes. Oldest dates from United Kingdom 4th, 9th, 10th and 14th May, and Continent of Europe 1st, 5th and 28th April.

Latest dates of private telegrams received by the Indo-European line up to 8 P. M. yesterday, from the United Kingdom 15th and Continent of Europe 11th May.

The mortuary report for the week ending is again very favourable, the total number of deaths being 381 against 418 in the previous week, and 16 less than the mean of the last ten years. There has been a slight increase of casualties from cholera and also from small-pox. The decrease is principally in fever cases.

Europeans :		**Parsees :**	
Cholera........................	0	Small-pox........................	2
Small-pox	0	Measles........................	2
Measles	0	Fever	5
Fever	1	Other diseases................	13
Other diseases...............	0	**Jews :**	
Accident	0	Small-pox	1
Indo-Europeans :		Fever	1
Fever	0	Other diseases................	1
Other diseases...............	3	**Native-Christians :**	
Hindoos :		Small-pox	1
Cholera........................	7	Measles	1
Small-pox	35	Fever	4
Measles	4	Other diseases................	2
Fever	119	Accident	0
Other diseases...............	48	**Negro-Africans :**	
Accident	4	Small-pox	0
Unknown cause	0	Fever	0
Mussulmans :		Other diseases................	1
Cholera........................	0	**Chinese :**	
Small-pox	23	Fever	0
Measles	0	Accident	2
Fever	52	**Unknown races :**	
Other diseases...............	18	Fever	0
Accident	1	Accident	1

SUMMARY OF CHIEF DISEASES.

	Deaths.	Mean.		Deaths	Mean.
Cholera	7	55	Sexual and Child bearing	6	2
Small-pox	61	24	Tegumentary............	1	1
Measles	7	11	Cachexy	25	25
Fever	212	204	Leprosy	2	1
Nervous system ...	9	13	Dropsy	3	3
Vascular system ...	1	1	Accident............	8	5
Respiratory............	[illegible]	19	Unknown cause	0	[illegible]
Alimentary	35	32			

We hear that Mr. Michael Scott, of the firm of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co., has so much improved in health as to be able once more to visit India. A telegram has been received stating that he would leave for Bombay by the Mail of the 18th instant.

A Coroner's Jury was empannelled on Wednesday evening last, before Dr. Hewlett, on the death of one Hoossein Ayoob, a Memon boy aged about three years. On the day in question, at about 12 o'clock, the deceased, on hearing some tom-toms, ran towards the Pydhonee Road. There was a bullock cart coming towards him, which he did not see and in consequence ran against the bullocks. He was taken home in a gharry where he died in half an hour. Verdict —"That the deceased lost his life by being run over by a bullock cart; that the accident is not attributable to any negligence on the part of the cartman."

A social phenomenon appeared in the police courts this week. Women have been punished for crimes of violence upon their own sex which would have disgraced men. The Parsee magistrate's wise severity of language and of sentence upon his brutal country-woman brought before him, cannot fail to be salutary.—*The Powla, May* 24.

We have gone back. The taboot nuisance which Mr. Forjett restricted within reasonable limits, is resuming its old proportions. The indecent processions through the streets, which are no legitimate part of the commemoration, should not be permitted any longer. With one stroke of the pen, Sir W. Coghlan suppressed the observance at Aden, all respectable Musulmans heartily concurring.—*Id.*

John Tower, the assistant station-master of the reversing station, was found guilty by F. Lloyd, Esq., our Session Judge, for culpable homicide in shooting a woman named Jynabee, and has been sentenced to seven years' transportation.—*Poona Observer, May* 24.

We understand that Drummer Broad, of Her Majesty's 33rd Regiment, attempted to murder a private named Ward of the same regiment. We hear the unfortunate victim has been wounded in several places, and is now lying in a most dangerous state, so much so that he is not expected to live. Drummer Broad is to be handed over to the civil power, and will be committed to the High Court at Bombay, where he will be tried before the next Criminal Sessions.—*Id.*

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

Notice is hereby given, that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described, have been presented to the Court for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying respectively for the benefit of the Act made and passed in the Eleventh Year of Victoria, Chapter XXI. :—

Jehangir Cursetji, an English writer.
Hurrichund Runsord, a clerk.
Jugoba Damaji and Bhicoba Damaji, coppersmiths.
Manockji Naserwanji, a clerk.
Mahadaji Govind Kurmurker, a grain merchant.
Nana Wittoji, a grass seller.
Huridass Ludha, a merchant.
Motiram Ghaseeram, Purmanund Ghaseeram, and Megha Motiram, washermen.
Pudmon Damooljee, a carpenter.
Megji Culianji, a general merchant.

Orders in the matters of the abovenamed insolvents, that the real and personal estates and effects of the said insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, under Clause VII. of the said Act, have been duly made.

THE BOMBAY MINT.

Government has placed at the disposal of the press a memo. from the Mint Master, Bombay, dated 17th instant, showing the work performed by Her Majesty's Mint, in its various departments, during the quarter ending 30th April last, comprising 72 working days.

Bullion Department.—The net amount of melted silver carried to account was Rs 3,61,53,915-0-8. The amount of Mint duty, premelting, re-assaying and refining charges thereon, was Rs. 7,75,533-10-11, making a total of Rs. 3,69,29,448-11-7. The amount of silver bullion and of coins tendered by merchants was, Bar silver 1,86,07,985 tolahs; Syce silver 16,50,200; Java guilders 17,99,000; Five franc pieces 45,57,585; dollars 27,61,801; other silver coin 89,000 tolahs, aggregating 2,94,65,000 tolahs. From which amount 23,02,180 tolahs were deducted as rejected and withdrawn, leaving the amount received for coinage 1,71,63,391 tolahs.

The number of calculations on the 480 bullion certificates granted to merchants was 823, and on the 72 meltings of standard silver bullion 4,635, making a total of 5,458 tolahs.

Assay Department.—The number of musters assayed from 3,44,67,475 tolahs of merchants' silver bullion was 2,712, of 8,21,37,600, from standard silver 5,704; from six assays from 4,12,00,000 tolahs of new coin struck was 3,296, making in all 11,712.

Melting Department.—The weight of the 72 meltings of alligated standard silver bullion, which were melted in 5,666 pots, on account of Government, consisting of melted London silver, melted five franc pieces, London silver, silver scissal and copper alloy was 25,11,162 lbs., which at 32 tolahs per lb. is equal to Rs. 8,03,76,384.

Coining Department.—The weight of the standard bars received by the Laminating Department was 7,97,17,169 tolahs; of silver scissal returned to the melter was 4,10,39,788 tolahs. The amount of coin made over to the Bullion Department was Rs. 4,03,00,000; which gives an average of 5,59,722 pieces per working day.

Bullion Hold.—The amount of new silver coin paid into Her Majesty's Treasury Bombay Bank was Rs. 3,65,30,029; into the Currency Department was Rs. 51,70,00,000, making a total of Rs. 4,17,00,029. The balance of bullion and coin remaining in the Mint at the close of the quarter was in bullion, gold Rs. 7,628-10-7; silver on account of Government Rs. 6,73,187-1-11, being Rs. 67,39,615-12-6. In passed coin, gold Rs. 3,800-13-6, silver Rs. 4,97,858, making a total of Rs. 72,43,271-10-0.

THE SEARCH FOR THE SUPPOSED SURVIVORS OF THE "ST. ABBS."

Government has placed the following interesting Memorandum at the disposal of the Press :—

The strong feeling of hope that has recently been raised in England that some of the crew and passengers of the ill-fated ship *St. Abbs* are alive and in captivity in the Somali country on the verge of Southern Abyssinia, has induced many, who are personally interested in the fate of the vessel, to ask Government to adopt some measure for obtaining tidings of the supposed survivors, and to effect their release. The following precis of all that has been done, or is proposed to be done, by Government for the discovery and liberation of the supposed survivors of the *St. Abbs* is therefore prepared for communication to all who may apply for information on the subject.

The ship *St. Abbs* belonging to Messrs. Willis and Sons of Leadenhall Street, left London on the 18th of March 1855, bound to Bombay, with a general cargo and some Government stores. She had on board, besides her crew, six gentlemen Cadets who were under orders to join the East India Company's service in India. On the night of the 14th of June, the ship struck on a coral reef of rocks which connects the two islands of *St. Juan de Novo*, situated about 150 miles on the North East of the Coast of Madagascar in latitude 1.° 10', longitude 51° 14" East, and on the third night she went to pieces. The crew and passengers, it is stated, remained on board to the last, and only six managed to reach the island—the master (Captain A. Bell), Mr. Ross (a Cadet), and four seamen. The remainder (22 souls) are supposed to have perished—including Messrs. Bell, Poole, Hamilton, Money, and another gentleman.

Towards the close of 1860, rumours got abroad that some of the crew, or passengers, of the ill-fated ship were alive and in captivity somewhere on the East Coast of Africa, or on some of the adjacent islands. On these reports reaching Mauritius, the Government of that Colony communicated with the British Agent at Zanzibar on the subject, and offered a reward of 500 dollars for each captive recovered, and also 100 dollars for each to the person giving information which led to the recovery. Close enquiries were accordingly made as to the probability of any white men being in captivity in the direction indicated, when the following was elicited :—

About four months after the wreck of the *St. Abbs*, that is, in the month of October 1855, a number of cases were washed ashore at "Brava," a dependency of the Zanzibar State, situated on the East Coast of Africa, in latitude 1° N. These cases were picked up by the natives of the place, and a great portion of their contents taken to Zanzibar during the month following, where they were offered for sale. The cases, which were evidently from the wreck of an English ship, contained musical instruments, with the Honourable East India Company's mark on them, books, ivory billiard balls, officers' epaulettes, and a variety of other articles, all which agreed with the newspaper account of the cargo of the *St. Abbs*, that she had Government stores and several billiard tables on board, and which, therefore, pointed to the probability of these articles being from the wreck of that unfortunate vessel. To give weight to this conjecture, the accounts stated, as beyond doubt, that the hull of the *St. Abbs* was drifted up entire by the south-westerly current from the island of *St. Juan de Novo* to some of the reefs between Brawa and Magadesho, as none of the books or other perishable articles had been damaged by sea-water. An inhabitant of Magadesho, besides, had informed the British Agent at the time that a great many printed books, newspapers, and manuscript-books (probably the ship's log) were recovered at that town and served for the children to play with until, in time, all were destroyed. The residents of Brawa stated, moreover, that about the time these different articles were picked up, a ship's boat was observed one evening out at sea near Brawa, with apparently only one man in it. People watched it from the shore until dark, expecting it to come to land, but the next morning it was not to be seen. The accounts also stated that among other things a coffin was drifted ashore about the same time; the metal nails with which it was ornamented excited the cupidity of the natives, who imagined that the case might contain something of superior value. On opening it, however, they discovered the dead body of a female, and thereupon immediately recommitted the coffin to the sea. It has not yet been ascertained whether this coffin was in any way connected with the *St. Abbs*. Perhaps the few who have escaped from the wreck may be able to afford positive information on this point.

From all the enquiries made by the British Agent, it seemed very probable (from the fact of all his informants telling the same story) that some white men, escaped from a wreck, were about that time (1860-61) in captivity amongst the Afghal tribe of Somalis who dwell about twenty-four days' journey inland, and in a direction North of Magadesho. As a strong proof that these reports were believed to be true, one Hajee Noor, a person who had commercial dealings with the Somali tribe, was induced by the large rewards offered by the British Government to undertake a journey along the East Coast of Africa, and prosecute enquiries into the matter. Meanwhile Colonel Rigby, the British Agent at Zanzibar, spared no exertion or expense to effect the discovery and release from captivity of the supposed survivors of the shipwreck of the *St. Abbs*, by offering a considerable reward in addition to the offer of the Mauritius Government, if they were recovered.

On Lieutenant-Colonel Rigby's departure from Zanzibar in September 1861, Lieutenant-Colonel Pelly was appointed to the British Consulate in that State, and from the time of his arrival there he allowed no chance to escape in striving to recover the Europeans said to have been cast away on the Brawa Coast. In December 1861, through the good offices of the French Consul, and of a French commercial gentleman at Zanzibar, Lieutenant-Colonel Pelly obtained the services of a native agent—a Sheriff, who possessed great influence among the Somali tribes, and whose business it was to travel far inland for commercial purposes from Brava, Moka, and Magadesho. To this Agent, M. Berard, the commercial gentleman above referred to, had written letters requesting him to spare no effort in rescuing the supposed survivors of the *St. Abbs*, the promise of the rewards offered by the British Government for the recovery of the men being at the same time renewed. His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar also enclosed to the Agent letters addressed to the Governors of the three dependencies above named, requiring them to afford all practicable aid in the matter. It was Colonel Pelly's opinion that if any of the *St. Abbs*' people were alive and among the Somalis, these measures would certainly effect their release; but it was by no means clear to his mind that any person from on board the ill-fated ship ever had reached the Brawa shore, as the evidence up to this time went no further than to show that on or about the time that the *St. Abbs* was wrecked at the island of *St. Juan de Novo*, signs of a wreck were discovered near Brawa.

In April 1862, Colonel Pelly wrote to say that the enquiries he had caused to be instituted into the fate of the *St. Abbs*' people were unsuccessful, and added that the more he enquired into the matter of the wreck, the less became his hopes that any of its passengers or crew ever reached the African Coast alive; nay, he had been told that the wreck of the *St. Abbs* had been seen lying at the bottom of the sea off the island of Seychelles!

In February 1863, Colonel Playfair succeeded Colonel Pelly as British Agent at Zanzibar, and one of the first subjects he was directed to give his attention to was, that of the supposed survivors of the *St. Abbs*.

For a period of about two years no tidings whatever reached Government of the result of the enquiries that were afoot for the discovery of the white men said to be among the Somalis. In March 1865, however, Colonel Playfair wrote to say that an Arab merchant had arrived from the Banadir, or Somali coast north of the Zanzibar dominions, with a cargo of hides which he had purchased chiefly from the savage Somali tribe named Afghal. On loading his boat he was surprised to notice that one of the hides was marked with, what he rightly conceived to be, European letters. The merchant kept this hide separate, and delivered it on his arrival at Zanzibar to Messrs. William Oswald and Sons, who sent it to Colonel Playfair. The inscription on it, as nearly as could be deciphered, was N E B N. The first three letters were very distinctly N E B, but the last was described as the first three strokes of an NR, which had afterwards been spoilt by the addition of a stroke above and below. No idea could be formed of what these letters signified; but Colonel Playfair thought there was reason to infer from them that the reports which have so long been in circulation that some of the survivors of the *St. Abbs* are still in captivity amongst the Afghals, are not without foundation. Two other hides, similarly marked, are said to have been brought away by the merchant, but having got mixed up with some that were sold before his arrival at Zanzibar, they have, unfortunately, been lost sight of. Colonel Playfair made known to this merchant, and to others, that a reward of 500 dollars would be given for every one of our unfortunate countrymen who should be released through their instrumentality. The merchant promised to return as soon as possible to the place whence he obtained the hide in question, and institute enquiries on the spot. It may be mentioned here that Government fully approved of these proceedings of the British Agent at Zanzibar.

In July 1865, Colonel Playfair wrote to say that Hajee Noor, who was commissioned some years ago to enquire into the matter of the *St. Abbs*, had returned to Zanzibar after an unsuccessful search for any of the survivors of the crew. His report, however, would appear to strengthen the impression conveyed by the account of the Arab merchant that some of the seamen are in captivity with the Afghal Somali tribe. Hajee Noor reported that he found, on an unfrequented part of the coast, a boat drawn up high and dry in a position which it could not have reached by the influence of the sea; the natives assured him that it belonged to the *St. Abbs*, and that two of its crew still remained alive in captivity with the Afghal many days' distance in the interior. He endeavoured in vain to reach the place where they were supposed to be, and he is not very sanguine that they can ever be recovered. The British Agent assured him that if he succeeded in effecting their liberation, not only should he receive 500 dollars for every man so liberated, but that all the expenses he incurred would be refunded,—Colonel Playfair being of opinion that the offer of a higher reward would not prove more efficacious than the 500 dollars already sanctioned by Government for each liberated survivor.

Very recently, with the sanction of Her Majesty's Government in England, the British Agent at Zanzibar was instructed to depute a discreet native, one in whom the British Agent may have confidence, to proceed into the interior with a view to aid in the liberation of the captives. And still later (April 1866) the Political Resident at Aden, Colonel Merewether, hearing that there is a strong belief that survivors from the *St. Abbs* are in confinement in the Somali country, took advantage of the Interpreter of his Police Court, a very intelligent Somali, going home on leave, to direct him to send a trustworthy person to the country where the Europeans are said to be, and to bring back positive intelligence of their being there or not. The Political Resident at the same time advanced the man 150 dollars for his expenses. In approving of the Political Resident's proceedings, Government directed him to spare no effort or reasonable expense, in obtaining intelligence regarding the supposed survivors, and, if any of them are still alive, in effecting their liberation.

The latest intelligence Government have received regarding the supposed survivors of the *St. Abbs* is in another letter from the Political Resident at Aden, dated last month, to the effect that he had heard from Zanzibar that two men who had been wrecked about four months since near Seif Toweel, between Ras Awadth and Ras-el-khail, (rather more than half way down between Cape Guardafui and Magadesho) had arrived at Zanzibar and declared that they had seen white men amongst the Howia, a robber tribe of Somalis dwelling west of the sea-board a little way inland. One said he saw a man who was pointed out as an Englishman; the other that he had seen three white men. Dr. Seward, the Acting Consul at Zanzibar, had induced a Somali nakoda, by name Reali, a native of Ras-el khail, and who succoured the two men above mentioned, to promise his best endeavours to discover the truth or untruth of these statements The Resident at Aden had also written to the Sultan of the Mijjerteyn tribe, whose country immediately adjoins that in which the Europeans are now said to have been seen, requesting him to take immediate steps to find out whether there is any truth in the story, and telling him that a reward has been offered by the Government of Mauritius of £100 for every European released and brought to a British Settlement. If they are really there, Colonel Merewether thinks that the Sultan will find out all about them, and do his very best to effect their liberation.

Colonel Merewether has also suggested to Dr. Seward, in case he should not already have done so, to apply to the Senior Naval Officer on the Station, to cause a visit to be paid by one of Her Majesty's vessels of war to that part of the coast near which these unfortunate men are said to be so that some intelligence of them might be obtained by this means.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—Appellate Side.

Wednesday, 23rd May, 1866.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir Joseph Arnould and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tucker.)

The Queen vs. Syed Jah Mahomed.

CONVICTION AND SENTENCE REVERSED.

False Evidence in a Judicial Proceeding.—Syed Jah Mahomed was arraigned before A. C. Watt, Esq., Acting Assistant Session Judge of the Koncan, for fabricating false evidence in a judicial proceeding. The following is the Session Judge's finding on the evidence :—

In this case the accused is charged under three heads of the Penal Code, namely, sections 193, 206 and 207; the two latter being inserted at a very early stage of the trial on the suggestion of the Government prosecutor. As from the evidence recorded, I think any of the three offences applicable to the case. I decide on abandoning the two latter counts and making the issue be, the accused is guilty of the offence defined in Penal Code, section 192, and punishable under the succeeding section. Before entering into the evidence, I think it right to express my extreme disapprobation in the way in which the case was sent up to this Court. The case was delegated for trial by the Session Judge on March 12th, and a day was fixed by the Judge for its hearing in my Court. On the cross-examination of a witness early in the trial, to my great surprise, it appeared, that he had not been examined at all by the committing magistrate, and I was, therefore, in grave doubt whether I could legally proceed to the trial. I wrote to the Session Judge on the subject, as I was unwilling, on my own responsibility, to be a party to such an irregularity, and his reply and my letter are filed with the proceedings. From the Session Judge's letter it appears that the Government prosecutor and the accused's pleader had both filed petitions to the Sessions Court and gave in a list of witnesses; but whether this was done after the case was delegated or not, does not appear. All that was done by the committing magistrate was to ask the accused some questions, and then apparently to commit him for trial on the depositions taken by his predecessor some time ago. These depositions taken by Mr. Kyte (the present Deputy Magistrate of Khandeish) I can look upon, as far as the present trial is considered, as nothing better than waste paper, for the evidence given in them was not given in the presence of the committing magistrate, and therefore he could have no possible means of judging of its trustworthiness or not. The Assistant Judge's Court, therefore, became again turned to a magistrate's court, and, what is still worse, it gave an opportunity to the pleader of the accused to state what is of importance and what will be mentioned hereafter. To give the accused the fullest opportunity to obtain rebutting evidence, the case was again and again adjourned to suit his and his pleader's convenience, and I feel bound to say that, in the whole trial very great ability has been shown and no labour spared to get out all the facts material to the issue. This irregularity of commitment, and my own inexperience as a revenue officer of the *vahivat* of this district must act as some excuse for evidence being admitted which is not perhaps very relevant to the issue. I have, at the risk of irregularity, allowed to both sides the utmost latitude in the production of evidence, in order that the accused might not be jeopardized, and also that the Government prosecutor might be able to produce evidence which should have certainly been sent up by the committing magistrate. So much for the procedure.

The objections made, or rather the facts brought to the Court's notice at the commencement of the address for the defence, ought, perhaps, to be noticed. Accused's pleader, Mr. Shantaram Narayen, said that the higher Courts discouraged private prosecutions, but in this particular case I don't see that this is of so much weight, as if the offence charged had been one, such as murder, arrestable without warrant. The magistrate could not be expected to go miles away and make enquiries, which would otherwise be done by the police, and I think the second witness was certainly the most natural person to instruct and assist the magistrate in collecting evidence. The second fact which I alluded to above, is very important. Mr. Shantaram Narayen said most properly, that as the witnesses or most of them had been examined by the magistrate, one great check of testing their accuracy was taken away, and as I could not remedy this in the way I have done in the other cause, or to prejudice the accused, namely, being taken by surprise by evidence not previously heard, some weight must be attached to this omission in considering the credibility of the witnesses.

The alleged offence consisted in accused wilfully or fraudulently omitting to make a statement respecting some property in a varified document, which he was bound by the varification to do. It is proved by the accused's admission before the magistrate that the document is the one presented by him, and from the face of the document it is also proved that some land situated in Bapsai and Shrigaw is not entered in it, which latter fact is also admitted by the accused. The questions then are narrowed down to these :—Is the land liable to be entered, or is the accused the owner of it? and, secondly, did he fraudulently intend to omit to enter it? It may be mentioned that a man's intention cannot be proved by any evidence under heaven, and as said in the explanation of the Penal Code, section 411, viz, receipt of stolen property. If the receipt of the property and the fact that it is stolen are satisfactorily proved, then the guilty knowledge must be inferred from various circumstances. The evidence for the prosecution went to show that the law was liable to be entered in exhibit A. It should be stated that the accused is a Mussulman, apparently of high position, and his wife, Kadur Bibi by name, is a female who does not usually appear, except behind a *purda*, to strangers. (The Judge here records his opinions at length on the evidence given before him both for the prosecution and defence.)

The Court, differing from the Assessors, finds that the prisoner is guilty of the offence specified in the first head of the charge, namely, that he in a judicial proceeding fabricated false evidence, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 193 of the Penal Code, and the Court directs that the prisoner do suffer simple imprisonment for a period of two years.

Dr. Reid, with Mr. Shantaram Narrayen, appeared on behalf of the accused. After hearing Dr. Reid for the defence, the Judges reversed the conviction and sentence and ordered the prisoner to be discharged.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A HINT TO THE POLICE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—I don't like to grumble, but for all that, as I have to attend office daily, and perform the duties allotted to me, I require to devote a certain portion of the twenty-four hours to rest.

To obtain sleep this week is an impossibility, for all night long, its *tom tom, tom-titi-tom*, till one's patience is exhausted, and nature fairly worn out.

I don't wish to interfere with the Mahomedan creed or ceremonies, but I cannot agree to their jollifications depriving me of rest for a week.

As the Police Commissioner regulates the whole of the ceremonies, I really think he might have mercy upon his fellow-countrymen, and limit the hours of melody.

I usually retire at ten, but as I am of an accommodating disposition, I'll willingly during the Mohurrum week (with the aid of a pipe and peg) sit up till twelve or one, if then I can be assured I may go to bed, and not be kept awake, with *tom tom, tom-titi-tom*.

Q. R.

THE GOVERNOR'S BAND.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

[illegible]—The journals of to-day publish an ex[illegible]ry notice, to the effect that "in conse[illegible] to-day being a holiday, the Governor's Band will not play as usual in the Victoria Gardens" ! !

In no other country, in no other city, could such an utter disregard of the public pleasure take place. What in London and elsewhere would be a reason for a band to play, is actually made the contrary here, and the Queen's birthday, I suppose, according to the views of the officious personage who countermanded the Governor's Band, is to be considered a day of humiliation instead of one of joy.

Mr. Anstey used to aver that there was no public opinion in Bombay: there certainly is no public spirit, or such things as these would not be allowed to pass without notice.

A DISAPPOINTED LOVER OF MUSIC.

Bombay, 24th May.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—After the arrival of each steamer belonging to the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, commonly know as Stearns, Hobart's, the public are treated to an expression of the gratified feelings of homeward bound passengers, in the shape of a badly-written address to the captain. It may be that the arrangements made for the comfort of the passengers are better in some of these ships than in others, but generally it may be said that the prospect of home enjoyments lends a colour to the treatment received. Here is a passage from a letter dated "on board the horrible ship *Yamuna*, near Aden":—

"I have been fearfully sick; oh! so utterly wretched, and perhaps even worse than I should otherwise have been, from the fact of its being partly a case of starvation. Anything like the attendance here, I never had the ill-luck to experience before. No stewardess: only two European stewards for a crowded saloon: the others black men; and really one has a perfect scramble to get anything to eat, or anything at all done for one."

Here is a warning to delicate ladies from the pen of one not accustomed to complain.

Z.

Bombay, 24th May.

THE BANK OF CHINA.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—Your correspondents are frequently bringing before the public their grievance in the matter of the China Bank. But why do not the shareholders unite together and call upon the only promoter left in Bombay, viz. Mr. J. A. Forbes, of Messrs. Forbes & Co., to cancel the application for a Charter supposed to have been made by the original promoter, Mr. Willis, and return the money, the greater portion of which is redeposited every six months in the Financial Association of India and China at six or eight per cent. to be let out in risky loans at fourteen and sixteen per cent.?

The promoters consider that, having made an application to the home Government, they are justified in holding the money of the allottees till the result of such application be known. But supposing the Charter to be granted, how could the Bank be opened on the present amount of paid-up capital, which is something less than ten lacs? There must be an immediate call of at least Rs. 75 a share. Are the allottees prepared for this? if not, the sooner they make an attempt to recover the money already paid, the more likely they are to get it back. The single promotee remaining in Bombay, will not act in the matter unless moved to do so by the parties interested, who, unless they unite in the expression of their opinion, may as well be silent.

Y. A. Z.

Mr. LATHAM AND Mr. ADDIS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—Your issue of yesterday brought me a reply from Mr. Addis, to my letter of the 12th instant, and agreeing with my correction, that that gentleman is *not* a M. Inst. C. E., and fully proving that I was correct in setting the matter right.

I must confess that, after the very positive statement you thought fit to make in the remarks you appended to my former letter, stating that you had seen *the original documents* appointing Mr. Addis "a Member of the Institute of Civil Engineers," I was prepared to make every apology, imagining it probable (though I did not see how possible) that the gentleman in question might have been admitted, since the last official list of the Institute had been distributed to its members.

I cannot therefore think, Mr. Editor, that you could have examined *the original documents* placed before you, nor can I give you much credit for observation, in not at once seeing the difference between the title in dispute, and that now assumed, as M. S. E. L. by Mr. Addis, which, as he states, is the *London Society of Engineers.* This would, I presume, if entitled to be used, be L. S. E.; in fact, it is not an affix at all, such a Society not being found in any of the published lists of scientific bodies in London, nor incorporated under any Charter.

The *trivial error* of confusing the two societies appears to have adhered very strongly in the mind of Mr. Addis, as in reply to my first letter addressed to him, he still flourished, under language the most fallacious, the title to which he had no right, and to make this latter (under threats of legal proceedings, &c., &c., &c.) the more impressive and imposing, signed it thus, W. J. ADDIS, C. E., Member of the Institute of Civil Engineers.

I think such a ridiculous exhibition of ignorance as this is greatly to be lamented in a M. S. E. L., and that a very short examination of *his documents* previous to writing, or a reference, would have removed this *trivial error* that appears to have existed for *years* in the mind of this professed practitioner.

With reference to the second para. of Mr. Addis's letter, I sincerely regret to have to disagree with any person, who makes a statement, and to suit his own description, brings himself to believe it is perfectly true. Such a false step as this is common in mankind, and, like misfortune, should receive consideration and pity, rather than blame; but I must, in the face of such a belief and misstatement, emphatically deny ever having referred to Mr. Addis for any opinion of his, upon railway, or any other professional matters whatever, and have never seen this gentleman in his office at any time. On referring to his letter to me, addressed from Carwar last year, seeking employment, he makes no mention of his having assumed the profession of Civil Engineer, but required a similar office to that he had held previously, viz., a Superintendent of Works, or any other appointment I had vacant. The inflated success of Bombay with its reclamations, docks, piers, and other schemes which have not, nor ever will, under such a form of Government, be executed, n[illegible] have had, I suppose, a similar effect upon the gentleman in question and dozens of others who endowed themselves with the popular affix of C. E., sought all the embryo financials and banks in the city that, when the latter did appear they might present themselves to public favour with a magnificent scheme, backed by the amount of ability that would be possessed by a railway or a water works inspector.

I deny also the statement made in the last para. of that gentleman's letter, that he ever was a District Engineer on the Madras Railway; but, upon this point, I am referring to the head office at Madras for more information. I shall be glad to hear from Mr. Addis the names of the Civil Engineers, *with whom* he had the honour of being associated, as they were personal friends of my own. We may, upon this misunderstood point, come to some issue.

With regard to No. II. letter signed "Z.," his poor criticism I can well afford to despise. Had he had the slightest experience of newspaper

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correspondence, he would know that the small errors often existing in the correspondence columns, arise from their being received at a late hour, readers and correctors frequently permitting small errors in proof to pass, that have never existed in the manuscript.

In the letter he refers to, I find the misplacement of an article, and misspelling of two small words, "as" for *or*, and "have" for *has*. Can "Z." point out any other?

Really the Ghost of L. Murray, Cobbett, or Rawlinson on "the grammatical correction of Royal speeches" must have been left with "Z" under the electro-biological influences of Professor Bushell, or that *the last letter of the alphabet* in Malabar Hill must be blind to the other great and important matters affecting the city, both socially and commercially, the present hot weather only permitting his great critical talents to go through so much to produce so little.

The last para. is unworthy of observation or remark. "Z." probably knows my residence, where I shall be happy to discuss the English grammar with him. The review of my letter was not of that serious importance, but that the writer "Z." could have given to your readers that name which his godfathers and godmother may have given him. I am in spite of *bad grammar* and bad printers never ashamed to appear under my own signature.—Yours &c. GEO. LATHAM.

Matheran, 23rd May.

NEW PLANET.

To the Editor of the Athenæum and Daily News.

SIR,—Permit me to announce the discovery of another new planet, the 87th of the group between Mars and Jupiter, at this Observatory on Thursday morning, the 17th instant, civil reckoning. It is extremely faint, of about the 11½ magnitude, and is now situated in the constellation Scorpio.

Its approximate position in the heavens was

	Right Ascension.	North Polar Distance.
	h. m. s.	
May 17, 3h. 12m. A. M.	16 15 14·6	107° 28' 59,"

and its daily motion 47 seconds retrograde in R. A. and parallel to the Equator.

As the planet was found by the aid of an unpublished M. S. Chart, it is scarcely likely to have been previously discovered elsewhere, and presuming [illegible] priority I have therefore selected the name "Sylvia," and suggested to me by Sir J. F. W. Herschel, some years ago, as suitable for a new planet.

N. R. POGSON, Government Astronomer.

Madras Observatory, May 18th.

CONDUCT UNBECOMING AN OFFICER AND GENTLEMAN.

To the Editor of the Madras Times.

SIR,—In hopes that the following statement may call forth some suggestion likely to prevent a repetition of any similar occurrence, I beg that you will favour me by inserting this letter in your journal.

An officer of the 1st (King's) Dragoons (which regiment left Madras in the *Lady Melville*) had been owing to the firm of which I am a member between 5 and 600 Rs. for 11 months, during which time he had been frequently requested to settle the account. Most of the letters remained unanswered; at last he wrote saying he should be in Madras in a day or two, when he would call and pay the amount. He called and represented that he had no money in Madras, but that he would give a draft upon London, at the same time showing a letter of credit. Believing that no gentleman would offer such a document unless he believed it to be of value, the draft was received, sent to London, and has been returned dishonoured.

I have since heard that the same officer at the same time gave several other tradesmen similar drafts; whether these have met the same fate remains to be seen.

A VICTIM.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(*From Our Own Correspondent.*)

POONA, 23RD MAY.

"IT won't last for ever," said a friend of mine during a late furious and very disagreeable dust-storm, and then proceeded to remark that the best way to get through life, is to cultivate a disposition to be happy. "Even, although you be in difficulties and surrounded by the disagreeables of existence," said he, "persuade yourself, if you can, that there is a good time coming; strive to become oblivious of the present, and look ahead." Some of us here have been endeavouring to act up to this wise counsel during the last two or three months of very hot weather and consequent mental and physical lethargy; and now our "good time," if not come, is at any rate so very close at hand that but few can help feeling its possession in prospect. Soon the rain—of which by the bye there are as yet no "premonitory symptoms"—will be down upon us, laying the dust and cooling the atmosphere. Bombay friends will greet us at every turn; the beauty, chivalry, and talent of Western India will surround our band stands; races, gymkhana sports, and pigeon shooting, military *tamashas*, cocked hats and aide de camps, glancing bayonets, colours flying, and file firing, pic-nics, dinner parties and balls, all will be in full swing;—the last, to the especial delight of the youthful votaries of Terpischore, perhaps to the greater delight still of certain old fogies, who, anxious to prove that youthful vigour has not yet departed, will be seen taking figures that neither Euclid nor Pythagoros himself could demonstrate, capering and wriggling about like personifications of St. Vitus;—but certainly to the enjoyment as much as any of the owners of dusky faces, rolling white eye-balls, and ivory teeth, who invariably assemble at every window on such occasions to see the *saibs* and *mem saibs* handle each other in a waltz or languish through a quadrille, and who, according to their ideas of dancing, believe themselves to have the best of the fun.

It is expected that Poona will be unusually crowded this season, and a most crying want is the want of accommodation. This want is being remedied in civil limits. The whole of the space between military limits and the river is being rapidly covered with buildings, but, contrary to that usually seen, the wealthiest classes have not the best building sites. The ground is a loamy black soil, very retentive of moisture, with no drainage system, and varying from 100 to 200 feet below the level of the higher parts of the military cantonments; add to which at certain times it is, to say the least, a rather *uncomfortable* locality to those who believe that cholera and deadly other miasmatic diseases follow the course of large rivers.

In the military part of cantonments there is not much prospect of the present scarcity of accommodation being soon remedied, owing to the Commander-in Chief, as it is reported, being strongly opposed to building sites in military cantonments being granted to non-military applicants. With the prospect of leaving in the course of the usual "reliefs," perhaps before the building is finished, military men will not ask for building sites; others may ask, but they won't get, and there the matter rests at present. The Commander-in-Chief's reported views on this matter are, for all that, eminently wise and just;—we do not stay to say why, just now, but may do so in a future letter. No doubt disappointed applicants are very much chagrined, but the welfare of the army is clearly the sole object aimed at. Since Sir Robert Napier assumed command, his every act conveys the impression that he has the well-being of all ranks under his orders very much at heart, and to the attainment of this object he has not hesitated to sacrifice his own ease, comfort, and convenience. The non-commissioned ranks, especially, seem likely to find in him their best friend. He has already visited the barracks at almost every station of the European army, and at his inspections nothing is too insignificant for his notice, and no class escapes his attention. Soldiers, their wives and children, even the pensioners and their families, are not forgotten, and if the condition of all is not materially improved, physically and morally, during his tenure of command, it apparently will not be from any want of effort on his part.

The Sappers and Miners return from Mander Deo about the 26th instant, and H. M.'s 96th Regiment on the 11th proximo. One does not readily see how the latter are to be accommodated at Poona without overcrowding the barracks.

Let us take a review of what the accommodation for European infantry at Poona is. At Ghorepoorie there are 24 barracks, of which the total area is 56,736 square feet, and the total cubic space 981,504 feet. At Wanowrie there are 10 barracks, of which the total area is 53,640 feet, and the cubic space 881.980 feet. Grand total area 110,376, cubic space 1,863.484. This given, each 1,250 feet, the mean cubic space recommended by the Sanitary Commission, would accommodate 1,490 men; but if this number should be placed in the barracks, each would only have 71 feet area, which being below the sanctioned minimum, renders the arrangement inadmissible. With the minimum superfices of 80 feet for each man, the barracks only contain accommodation for 1,379; but of this all is not available for dormitories, as a certain portion is usually and necessarily set aside for workshops, reading room, library, theatre, band practice room, &c., &c. We know that we are within the mark when we say that this absorbs 1/7th of the accommodation, leaving only room for 1,182 men. We say nothing of the left flank barracks, as they will likely be required for the general depot.

Thus the existing barrack accommodation at Poona is very much below what is needed for the two regiments always stationed here, whose established strength in rank and file is 2 by 871= 1,742 men, and whose actual strength in barracks after deductions for married men, &c., &c. will seldom be under 1,500; and it was to make up this deficiency that the new pendalls, now being erected, were sanctioned by the Supreme Government, and not, as some suppose, to provide accommodation for an increased number of soldiers to be stationed here.

I have personally visited these pendalls, and although extremely temporary and rough in appearance, they are equal to the best in this presidency, so far as the maintenance of the health of the occupants is concerned, which depends upon large cubic space and free ventilation. I have an opinion that there is room for a small improvement in the system of ventilation, but we will not discuss that matter just now. Theories are brittle things, and sometimes like earthen pots floating down a river knock against and crack each other.

The new pendalls are 14 in number. Each is from 220 to 225 ft. long and about 50 ft. wide. They have verandahs 12 ft. broad, and interiorly are divided into two dormitories, one occupying each end, with a dining room in the centre 44 ft. in length, 24 ft. broad, and 20 ft. high at each extreme end of the building. There are two non-commissioned officers' rooms 14 by 12, and 20 ft. high. The dormitories are each 76½ ft. in length, 24 ft. wide, and 20 ft. high, and are each intended to accommodate 20 men with the Sanitary Commission's mean superfices of 90 ft. for each man. But with the minimum of 80 ft., 22 men may be put into each dormitory, that is 44 in each pendall, and 14 by 44 516 in all. It is more than questionable whether these pendalls can be finished before the 96th Regiment arrive, and then, whether the wattle and dab walls and newly made mud floors will not be too damp to be healthy. But suppose these pendalls are available, we will then have a total accommodation for 1,698 men, and we are disposed to think that, although there be the head quarters of three European regiments in Poona during the rains, there will not be over this number of unmarried rank and file. While the management of these matters are in the hands of such men as Sir Robert Napier and Dr. Leith, there can be no uneasy apprehensions of unhealthy overcrowding

BENGAL.

WE are informed that the officers of the Education Department are debarred, in common with other Uncovenanted servants, from the option of taking leave under the old rules.—*Englishman, May 17.*

WE learn that the destitution and distress in the Southern and Western parts of Monghyr are very great; people are also in a state bordering on starvation in the Deoghur district. The local authorities have applied to Government for the immediate commencement of the Chord line.—*Id.*

WE hear from Peshawur that a difference of opinion now exists between the British Vakeel in Cabool, and the Ameer Shere Ally Khan, in consequence of the former's expressing congratulations on Sirdar Azim Khan's capturing Cabool. The Ameer has brought the matter to the notice of Government, and the Vakeel has been called upon for an explanation.—*Id.*

UNDER section 23 of Act VI. of 1863, the Governor General in Council has prohibited the importation into British India, of Rifles of every description, except such as are intended *boná fide* for sporting purposes. Licenses for the importation of sporting Rifles can be obtained on application to the local officers empowered to grant such licenses under act XXXI. of 1860. The order will come into operation from the 12th August next.—*Hurkaru, May 17.*

So far as the Bengal Board of Revenue is concerned those who bewail the rapid spread of drunkenness in the country have nothing to hope. A tone of lamentation runs throughout the last report, because the revenue has not increased more rapidly, although the gross income has grown from £468,927, the average of the five years ending 1863-64 to no less than £588,503 in 1864-65. With somewhat of the feeling that an aged debauchee may be supposed to look back on the carouses of his youth, the Board refer to that disgraceful farming system, the hideous immorality of which the Bengal Government lately painted in colours, as strong as they were true:—"They do not indeed admit that even the old system was *in any way* necessarily immoral." The improved form of the statistical tables is a sorry compensation for such a sad retrogression in the ethics of the Board, at the very time when we thought that this gigantic drug and liquor contractor for forty millions of people was beginning to reform in its old age.—*Friend of India, May 17.*

MADRAS.

THE ship *Isabella Hercus* has been chartered to convey nearly 300 coolies to Port Natal. About half the number was embarked yesterday, and the remainder will be shipped to-day, after which the vessel sails. The *Isabella Hercus* had to be towed by a steamer from her anchorage nearly opposite the railway terminus to opposite the Court House.—*Athenæum and Daily News, May 19.*

OFFICIAL LEAVE WITHIN INDIA.

(*From the Friend of India, May 17.*)

WE have lately drawn attention to the anachronisms of the present furlough regulations, and advocated reform. The rules which refer to leave in India are, in some instances, quite as deserving of reconsideration. If it be desirable to induce officers leaving this country to visit England rather than Australia, and to afford them the means of doing this, it is not less important that we should make the burden of those toiling in India as light as is compatible with the interests of Government, and of the public purse. All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy, and dulness and weariness are other words for false economy.

To begin with the military regulations upon this subject. Officers are entitled to two months' privilege leave in every twelve, or rather more than thirteen per cent. of relaxation, carrying with it service and full staff emoluments. Besides this, general leave extending to six months may be obtained, between 15th April and 15th November, at the discretion of the Commander-in-Chief. The first leave may be designated that of the workers or Staff officers; the latter that of the idlers, those whose services are, comparatively speaking, of little value to the army. Gentlemen of Royal Regiments, and Indian officers under the old rules, are permitted to reckon the larger leave as service; to others, all in excess of two months within the year is time lost. With a view to remedy this anomaly it is, we understand, proposed to do an injustice to those officers who elected for the old regulations in 1854—thereby forfeiting the advantages of the new, by reducing the extreme limit of general leave, other than sick, to three months. And this short respite, for individuals stationed at long distances from the hills, will include every hour's absence from actual duty. Without commenting upon a contingency, it may be said that the present military rules are sufficiently liberal and judicious in their application.

It is otherwise with the unfortunate Civilian. His toil is not so pleasantly broken by peeps at Mussoorie and Simla, although it is much more harassing and onerous, than anything that falls to his army friends. Whilst the Staff officer enjoys two months' rest in twenty-four, the Civilian, in which designation we include all officials, civil and military, engaged upon purely civil duties, is permitted only one month in eleven, with accumulative effect to the extent of ninety days. After nearly three years' incessant drudgery in a climate such as that of India, a civil officer is allowed the high privilege of running up to Darjeeling or Murree for three months, and that only when his services can be spared. Whilst the heads, the brains and directors, of departments, pass season after season in those pleasant hills, among the Himalyan fir and rhododendron the tails of offices are denied all leave whatever. The principle which begins with the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief, is not permitted to reach to the Deputy Collector's bungalow. Logic halts somewhere about the Lieutenant Governor of a province. Hence it happens that the Indian service, never popular, is daily becoming more distasteful to that class of our countrymen who are most intimately connected with the mechanism upon which is based our power in the East—not bayonet, but moral and political power.

It is idle to argue that the incomes of Civilians are so high that we can afford to make their lives miserable, that there is no danger in treating them as though money formed the highest and only consideration among gentlemen. It will be a bad day for India when that time arrives. The many-sided Deputy Commissioner, who governs a vast district, receives rather less than a Major of sepoys. Presuming, and there is no escape from the conviction, that the salary of the Civilian is proportionate to his services and responsibilities, that is pay is high because his duties are high, we fail to see why such consideration as is shown to the Military Staff should not be extended to the Civil Staff of India. We have no doubt that work is most efficiently and intelligently discharged where overtaxed minds are not permitted to destroy the energies of the body, a result to often attendant upon the present system. Touching the economy of time effected by insufficient leave in India, it is much more than counterbalanced by the amount of sick furlough to Europe resulting from it. The principle is thus both unjust and impolitic. Two months privilege absence in the year, accumulative to the extent of ninety days in two years, would be a boon to the Civil Service of India, and command the approbation of all who are acquainted with the subject.

HOW LONG!

(*From the Friend of India, May 17.*)

IT is difficult to define the exact amount of evidence necessary to establish the truth of a position. For years past a large body of Indian officers have pertinaciously insisted upon the injustice inflicted upon them by certain alterations in the military organization of the armies of the three Presidencies. At first their representations received no attention. The public was somewhat indifferent to, and very ignorant of, the real nature of the alleged grievances. It was easier to ignore than to discuss the merits of the case. Inquiry was hushed by the seemingly straightforward assurances of Sir Charles Wood. Members left the House convinced that the great body of the Indian Army had materially benefitted by the alterations of 1862. The extent of that gain, Sir Charles Wood insisted, was only partially comprehended in India. When once the action of the reforms introduced was fairly developed, the complainants would be convinced of the unsoundness of their apprehensions. The panacea of the Secretary of State was nothing less than a military millennium tempered by human wisdom, and it was without parallel that eight or nine hundred officers should oppose themselves to accelerated promotion and increased pensions. Sir Charles acknowledged himself affected by the ingratitude, and society was deeply moved by the large philanthropy of the statesman.

Nevertheless the discontent continued unabated. Petitions from Bangalore, Poona and Peshawur, began to fall with ominous regularity upon the table of the House of Commons. This symptom was pooh-poohed. The opinions of a few disappointed retrogressionists, bad samples of a bad system, were obviously undeserving of notice. By and bye the petitions in increased number and in urgency of expression. Independent newspapers were puzzled by the anomaly of gentlemen appealing against acts avowedly intended for their especial benefit and advancement. At length, from looking at it was, determined to look into, the appeals. Either the Secretary of State or the memorialists must be at fault. Accordingly the proofs of the opposing officers were now adduced, and a commission of enquiry was immediately demanded. That grievous injustice had been committed, not wittingly but through the failure of a utopian scheme, was patent to the meanest understanding. The more difficult task remained of rectifying those errors. Lord Cranworth's Commission, whose members were all but nominated by Sir Charles, confirmed upon five different points the views of the Local Army, and by so much condemned the head of the Indian House. The report stated, in other words, that five pledges given by Her Majesty, through Government, to her Indian forces, had been deliberately broken. Two courses appeared open to the Secretary of State. He must retire, or remove the injustice charged against him. Sir Charles did neither. Supported by a natural audacity, which derived strength from ignorance and freedom from all generous feelings, he continued to act in defiance of public and private opinion. A Royal Commission was one thing; it was quite another whether its recommendations were acted upon.

Three years later the officers of the Indian Army appeared a second time at the bar of the House of Commons and complained that the wrongs they had established before a court especially appointed, remained unredressed. Again their representations were received with incredulity, and censure was superadded. Every consideration had been shown to memorialists by Her Majesty's Government, and such grievances as existed having been removed, continued agitation upon the part of the Indian Army was unbecoming in the highest degree. It was absurd to suppose that Sir Charles Wood could satisfy the demands of men so rapacious and litigious. As in the former case, inquiry ultimately assumed the place of vague declamation, and with similar results. Another Royal Commission was appointed, not to investigate the hardships previously proved by the complainants, but to ascertain to what extent effectual remedies had been applied. With the publication of General Aitchison's report, long withheld, the truth transpired, and the Secretary of State stood condemned of conduct which his most ardent supporters might attempt to palliate, but scarcely ventured to justify. All the evils of substantial supersession, promotion retarded, and loss of bonus funds, bequeathed to half the officers of India by an illadvised attempt to apply the principle of Irregularism to 120,000 soldiers, further intensified by the creation of a hybrid corps within the ranks of the old service, remained untouched. Brevet rank, nominally accorded with a view to remove supersession, was pronounced insufficient, "inasmuch as it has not removed the cause of grievance, whilst the grievance itself has been aggravated by the disturbing effect of the general brevet." Kingcraft has substituted a stone for bread, and the donor was in open court pronounced guilty of the fraud. Unabashed the present Viscount Halifax retired from an untenable position, and the mantle of the Lords was once more permitted to veil a multitude of undeveloped virtues. Being a civilian official, ignorant of the plainest questions of military organization, at the mercy of advisers who saw their profit in the disruption of the Indian armies, a doubt may arise as to the wilful culpability, in the first instance, of the late Secretary of State. There can be no doubt that, having adopted measures both near-sighted and unjustifiable, he adhered to them with an obstinacy which the clearly expressed opinions of the most impartial men in England, failed to shake. Like a blind man Sir Charles, apparently, conceived that the better part of discretion consisted in sitting down. Not all tha policemen in Great Britain sufficed to make the old Whig placeman "move on." If he moved, it must be to the Lords.

When Lord de Grey succeeded to the Secretaryship, the Indian Army grievance question had been determined in favour of the memorialists. Whatever other difficulties he may have had to contend with that stumbling-block was removed from his path. Two voluminous reports, rather marked by severe justice than liberal spirit, specified with nicety the precise points upon which the local service was entitled to redress. Hence the difficulty which remained for solution was not excessive. Given so many hardships, to remove them. But simple as was the proposition, it still remains unsolved. Mr. Stansfeld's recent reply to a question upon this subject addressed to him in the House, as Under-Secretary of State for India, is barely intelligible. We fail to see the necessity for further inquiry upon the part of Lord de Grey. There has been delay enough. The modicum of justice meted out to the Local service is sufficiently meagre, and the facts of the case are too well understood, to render any longer necessary formality, officialism, and procrastination. Still less satisfactory is the fact that the Secretary of State has called to his aid the counsels of an Indian officer, of all others the most strongly opposed to the finding of the Royal Commissioners. We fear that Colonel Norman's predilections and prejudices, however honest they may be, will scarcely tend to enlighten Earl de Grey, or conduce to the removal of the recognized grievances of the Local Army of India. A partial remedy will necessitate a third appeal to the British Parliament, and re-open the whole *vexata quæstio*. This is the self-created rock upon which the present Secretary of State is already drifting.

THE LEICHARDT EXPEDITION.

(*From the Empire Sydney, April 21.*)

FROM the far interior we have now some strange and startling news respecting the expedition that had been despatched from Victoria in search of traces or the long lost traveller Lichardt. It will be remembered that the second in command, Dr. Murray, had returned with an account that the expedition had utterly failed; that the leader, Mr. M'Intyre had been unable to find water, and that there was every probability that the remainder of the party would perish in the wilderness. A letter from Mr. M'Intyre, however, has recently been published by a Mr. M'Gillivery. This letter, written on leaves of a note book, and conveyed by some unknown means to one of the post offices on the Darling, is dated from Wilson's River in December last. In it Mr. M'Intyre, apparently anticipating some report unfavourable to himself, states that all the misfortunes that had occurred were caused by Dr. Murray, who had disobeyed his instructions, and not only got intoxicated but caused some of the men to follow his example, in consequence of which nearly the whole of the camels were lost and the party had nearly all perished. He proceeds to say, however, that no human life was lost, and that he had at last gained a point from which he was confident that he could reach the north coast. This statement, involving, as it does, very serious accusations, must for the present be received with caution. The friends of Dr. Murray are earnest in his defence, and the whole truth of the matter cannot be known until Mr. M'Intyre returns.

BUSHRANGING.

(*From the Empire Sydeny, April 21.*)

WE regret we cannot in form our distant readers that the crime of bushranging is on the decline. There was a cessation of highway robberies for a short time after Ben Hall's gang had been captured and destroyed, but the colony is now suffering severely from the outrages of lawless men, who are just as reckless of their own lives and the lives of others as Gardiner and his gang were. This month has been rendered notorious by the number of robberies which have taken place, and the murderous spirit displayed by those who committed them. Amongst the many we will select a few, which may be considered as samples of the manner in which these disturbers of the peace of the colony carry out their depredations. About the fifth of the month a party of seven bushrangers made a descent upon the township of Nerriguudah, on the southern coast district, from Sydney about 220 miles. This township has a population of about 500. The bushrangers commenced operations by stationing themselves at the foot of the mountain by which the town is hemmed in on one side. They robbed a Chinaman coming down the mountain and almost murdered him. Then the mail-boy came along, and him they robbed of his horse and the mail bags. After doing this they ordered a Mr. Emmott, a goldbuyer, to "stand and deliver." He refused and gallopped away—they chased and overtook him, shot his horse dead, and then shot him through the thigh, when he was compelled to surrender, and give up all the gold and money in his possession. They then proceeded towards the township, stopping by the way at a public-house, where they treated all the people about it, and paid for the drink. Inflamed by liquor and excited by their success, they rode into the town, stuck up Mr. Pollock's store, and robbed him of 200 or 300 ounces of gold. They then adjourned to another public-house close by, robbed a man there of thirty shillings, and then placing a pistol at the head of one Drew, a butcher, demanded his money. He hesitated to comply with their request, and when he did draw his hands out of his pockets, he placed them behind his back. The bushrangers called for a light to see what Drew had in his hands, and at this instant a constable, although suffering from fever, and having just risen from his bed, appeared upon the scence, rifle in hand, and shot the leader of the gang dead. The bushrangers at once returned his fire, and poor constable O'Grady was shot in the hip and died soon afterwards. The villains then mounted their horses and rode off with their booty, leaving their leader Fletcher dead upon the ground. This fellow was a native of the district, and it was the first and last bushranging outrage in which he was concerned. One of these rascals has since been apprehended, and four of the others being known, are to be outlawed, when they will be at the mercy of any one who likes to shoot them. Up to this time, the district in which Nerriguudah is situated, had been pretty free from crime. One of the gang is known to be a desperado who has twice escaped from goal, and whose life is already due to the violated laws of the country. It is satisfactory to know that the inhabitants of the township volunteered to assist the police, but with that want of forethought common to officials, it was found that although there were plenty of arms at the police station there were no caps. Mail robberies are of very common occurrence, and the Government seem unable to do anything for the preservation of the mails. Some years ago, armed guards used to accompany the coaches, and robbery of the mails was unknown. The guards, from some motives of false economy, were discharged, and since that time travelling by mail-coach has been highly insecure. We do not remember any instance of a bushranger being shot dead whilst robbing a mail-coach, and the non-resistance of passengers has positively emboldened the rascals who make it their business to stick them up and ransack the mail-bags. The most notorious robberies of the month, in connection with mail-coaches, occurred a short distance from Sydney. In these cases, two men with masked faces, stuck-up and robbed the down mail from Campbelltown to Wollongong, at 10 o'clock at night, whilst changing horses. They bound the coachman and the solitary passenger to a tree, and served the groom, who had charge of the horses, and his wife, in the same manner. They gagged all four, so as to prevent them from giving an alarm and then lay in wait for three hours for the up-mail. The up-mail had eleven passengers, and they were robbed one after the other, giving up their money and valuables freely, on condition they should not be gagged. In reading of these affairs, one is amazed at the cowardice of the men who submit so quietly to the dictation of one or two rascals, armed or unarmed. No one ever thinks of rushing them or resisting them, but all without exception, submit like sheep led to the slaughter. Of course, when these robbers can rob without danger to themselves, they will multiply and increase to such an extent that this country will earn for itself at last the unenviable title of the Mexico of the Southern hemisphere. The people themselves must resist and extinguish the bushrangers, and it is in vain to look to the Government to do it. No Government can make a people brave, valiant, and willing to fight for the defence of their lives and property. Universal resistance would teach the bushrangers that their trade was hazardous, and they might pause ere they risked their lives for plunder. But at the present time, these lawless men have but little to fear from their victims. The two bushrangers engaged in this robbery, stuck up the same mail coach a few days afterwards, robbed and gagged the driver and passengers, and then drove off with the coach. Till within a recent time, the bushrangers have not generally resorted to violence, but during this month, they have shown a brutal and ferocious spirit, and when they have not resorted to firearms, they have been reckless in beating and gagging the people they robbed. For instance, a few days ago, a man, woman and child, travelling with sheep, encamped in the bush; the man went to look for his horse; when he was absent, a ruffian came up and demanded the woman's money. She refused to give it, when the coward knocked her down, kicked her, and then threw her child down a digger's shaft and threatened to burry it alive if the cash were not forthcoming. The poor mother then gave the rascal all her money £26, with which he made off. Another bushranger, who stuck-up a house, having been resisted by the mistress, beat her on the head with a pistol, and when she still refused to give up her money, he shot her in the knee, and when she fell fainting, he robbed her of £94 in notes, a bank deposit receipt for £390, a nugget of gold, and other property. We are a long suffering people. In California, a self-constituted vigilance committee soon purged that State of its rascaldom. But here the people have been from the first so dependant upon the Government, that they actually want the pluck to defend themselves from marauding thieves. The bushrangers are so well assured nobody will resist them, that they neglect the ordinary precautions for their own safety. They have given many opportunities to their victims to capture or destroy them, but they come and they go scatheless. And the police cannot be everywhere. The people must remember self-preservation is the first law of nature, and act upon it. If they will not, they must not complain if they become the prey of the bushrangers.

LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF INDIA.

(*From the Home News, April 26.*)

THE third ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held on April 19th at the London Tavern; Mr. H. Nelson in the chair. It appeared from the report that the operations of the bank for the year 1865, had been of a very satisfactory and progressive character. The income from interest, which had been steadily increasing, month by month, during the year 1865, was yielding on the 31st March, 1866, a gross return equal to nearly £90,000, per annum, an increase on the quarter, of 36 per cent. The accounts up to December 31, 1865, showed a net profit of £21,399 16s. 2d., after deducting expenses of management in London and India, interest on debentures, and after writing off the proportions of the sinking funds, exchange account, and preliminary expenses. This sum provided a dividend for the year of 6 per cent., leaving £399 16s. 2d. to be carried forward. Two per cent. of this dividend was paid to the proprietors in April last, and a further 2½ per cent. in October, leaving a balance of 1½ per cent. for present distribution. The directors recommended a further present payment of 2¼ per cent., as a first interim dividend for the current year. They trusted also to be able, as in last year, to pay a further interim dividend in October next. The directors, therefore, proposed that a dividend of 3s 3d. per share (free of income-tax) be now declared, payable on and after April 23.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, referred with regret to the resignation of Mr Laing, M.P., from the chairmanship of the company, and of Mr. Fitzwilliam from the position of managing director. He congratulated the shareholders on the success of the company, and pointed to the sale of debentures last year to the amount of £368,000 as an almost unprecedented fact. This proved the confidence of the public in the bank. The debentures were taken up to a small extent in India; they had now obtained an official quotation on the Stock Exchange, and without violating any confidence he might say that they had the support of Mr. Massey, the Financial Minister of India. The money invested in India amounted to £607,000. They had applications for £2,339,000 worth of loans, out of which they granted £967,000. The whole of their expenses in India was £9,000, which he considered to be moderate, but if the business increased the expenses would not increase in the same ratio.

Mr. Laurie seconded the motion.

In reply to questions put,

The Chairman said there was not the slightest intention of making a call at present. The interest they obtained in India had been brought up to 10 per cent., and by putting on the screw they might bring up the average rate to 11 per cent. But everything must have an end, and there was such a thing as overstepping the mark. The money lent was on the most unexceptionable security. The expenses in London were £7,000 but they really could not live for less. (Laughter.)

The report, with the proposed dividend, was agreed to.

THE FENIAN MOVEMENT.

(*From the Home News, April 26.*)

THE Paris *Evénement* publishes a long account of a dinner which the Marquis de Boissy is reported to have given Stephens. The *Evénement* compares the Head Centre to the late Duke de Morny in his personal appearance. The hero of the day is said to have had a long conversation with Viscount de la Guéronnière. M.M. Emile Ollivier, de Mortemart, Baron de Slaney, and the Marquis de Gricourt are mentioned as having been among the guests.

If any proof were needed that James Stephens is really in Paris, it is supplied by a number of photographs which had reached Dublin from that city, and which are being sold in hundreds by one of the principal printsellers in Sackville-street. The likeness, by all who knew the appearance of the Head Centre, was at once recognised as most striking, and amongst those who were acquainted with his handwriting the autograph at the foot of some of the larger photographs was at once admitted to be genuine.

The police arrested on April 20, a man named Conolly, a silk weaver in the establishment of Messrs. Pim, Dublin. Under Conolly's weaving frame was a box containing 1600 percussion caps and some rifle bullets, and at his lodgings was found his ticket of membership in the National Brotherhood of St. Patrick.

A soldier named Maher, of the 8th Regiment, was fired at in Bridgefoot-street, Dublin, on the night of April 21, and wounded severely in the thigh. He was, the police state, obnoxious to the Fenians. He was struck by three shots, and wounded also in the temple and hand. A man named Dowling, a civilian, was wounded less seriously. Both men were decoyed to the place where the outrage was committed. Four men were subsequently arrested on suspicion of being connected with this affair. The wounded men are doing well.

A private of the 73rd Regiment, who was convicted at a recent court-martial in Limerick of having deserted from his quarters at the period of the first outburst of Fenianism, carrying with him his full kit, uniform, rifle, and 40 rounds of ball cartridge, had his sentence communicated to him on April 20, in the presence of the regiment. He has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment, with hard labour, to be branded with the letter "D," and at the expiration of his imprisonment to be dismissed Her Majesty's service.

A general court-martial, presided over by Colonel Calthorpe, is about to be held in Dublin on Gunner Flood, of the 9th Brigade of the Royal Artillery. About a month ago this man was tried and convicted on a charge of being connected with Fenianism and sentenced to be imprisoned for two years and to be dismissed the service. The charge against him now is that while undergoing his sentence he declared himself to be a Fenian and otherwise conducted himself in a manner to render him liable to a second trial by court-martial.

The following proclamation, written in a bold hand, was found posted near all the places of worship in Cork, on Sunday morning, April 15:—

Irishmen,—You are earnestly Requested not to go to the Races, or to go Maying. It is too soon to forget Those that Sacrificed their Liberty for you, in Their endeavour to Right the Wrong. It is those fat-gutted fellows that's getting up the Races for your Oppression. Remember the Banished—John Lynch, Bryan Dillon, O'Donovan Rossa, &c. God Save the Green!

(A sketch of four croppy-pikes crossed.)

The police removed the placards immediately on their attention being attracted by them.

On the afternoon of April 21, there was a general parade of the garrison at Cork, in order to promulgate the finding of a general court-martial on Drum Major James Butler, for Fenianism. He was found guilty, and the court sentenced him to penal servitude for life. This sentence has been reversed by Her Majesty, and he is ordered to be reduced to the ranks.

One of the political prisoners in Mountjoy Prison, named Murphy, has been charged with being a deserter from the British army. Murphy, who had passed as an American, was identified as being a person who had deserted in Canada six years ago. He came to Ireland when the prospect of a rising appeared imminent, and was arrested under the Hab as Corpus Suspension Act. He was conveyed to the Arbour-hill military prison by a party of the 92nd Highlanders.

Corporal Cochrane, 85th Regiment, who was recently tried by court-martial at the Curragh Camp, for conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline in having sung certain traitorous and seditious words on the New Brigade-road, near the Curragh, on the 14th March last, has been acquitted. Another private of the same regiment, arrested at the same time on a similar charge, has been released from custody.

The estates of The O'Donoghue in the counties of Cork and Kerry were put up for sale on April 20, in the Landed Estates Court. He was himself the petitioner, and his object was to discharge his debts, which are said to amount to about £12,000. Five lots were sold, producing £7,315. The sale of the sixth lot was postponed, in order that it might be purchased for the owner. *Saunders's News-letter*, a Conservative journal, makes the following remarks upon this sale:—

We regret to see the small remnant of the large possessions once owned by The O'Donoghues of the Glens, passing out of the hands of their descendant. Whatever may be thought of the politics of The O'Donoghue, it cannot be denied that he is a gentleman, and a man of ability, and latterly he has shown a disposition to abandon those extreme opinions with which he entered on public life, which justifies the hope that he may have a useful Parliamentary career before him. The generous effort of The O'Donoghue's tenantry to raise a fund sufficient to purchase his estates for him appears to have proved a failure.

A great novelty has just been introduced by one of the leading Dublin hospitals. The managers of St. Vincent's Hospital, Stephen's-green, have purchased the splendid residence known as Lyndon Castle, Blackrock, for the purpose of converting it into a sanatorium to which they will send the convalescent patients to enjoy the benfit of country air, seabathing, &c., previous to returning to their homes. This is the first sanatorium ever established in Ireland. The example is well worthy of imitation, for there are other hospitals in Dublin which, from there less favourable situation as to pure air, require such an appendage much more than St. Vincent de Paul's

Judge Hargrave, one of the judges of the Landed Estates Court, died on April 23. He had been unwell for some time. Several of the courts adjourned as a mark of respect for his memory.

An important will case has commenced in the Probate Court, Dublin. It is a suit to establish the will of the late Miss Margaret Ellen Murphy, daughter of the celebrated Smithfield salesmaster, "Billy" Murphy, who died in 1849, and left £102,700 in legacies. The will of Miss Murphy is disputed on the alleged ground of undue influence used by the plaintiffs and the Rev. Eustace Murphy, a Dominican, who was her spiritual director, and had been the intimate friend of her father, Mr. Brewster, Q.C., stated the case at considerable length. It will probably last for some days.

At the conclusion of an inspection of the 92nd Gordon Highlanders in Dublin, a few days ago, Sir Hugh Rose addressed the regiment in the following terms:—

The very good inspection which the 92nd Gordon Highlanders has made, and their excellent conduct since they have been in Dublin, prove how well-merited were the praises bestowed on them in England. Any commander must be glad to have under his orders a regiment whose services, like those of the 92nd, form a brilliant page in the world's history and add another laurel leaf to the military fame of the Highlanders. In my case the pleasure is enhanced because I had the honour to wear for many years the Gordon tartan; and when I ask you, as the best advice I can give, to study and cherish the records of the bright days—unchequered, as I told you in India, by one single dark one—of which you have so many and such honoured emblems on your colours—I do so from the experience of the advantage which a soldier derives in difficulties from recollections of the traditions of a regiment whom no obstacle ever arrested and no danger ever daunted.

A meeting of the "National Association" had been held under the presidency of Mr. Peter Paul M'Swiney, "to consider the position and future prospects of the three questions which the association was formed to promote." The meeting was chiefly remarkable for two things—a declaration contained in a letter from Mr. J. B. Dillon, M.P. of the intention of the Irish members who coincide in opinion with him to support the Government, and an abortive attempt on the part of Alderman Plunkett to revive the principle of "independent opposition."

An Irish western paper says, that "not a single day passes by without witnessing batches of emigrants from every direction leaving for America. Many able bodied young men are also going to England, and labour has, in consequence, become uncommonly scarce and expensive." Large numbers of emigrants still continue to embark at Cork for the United States.

Mr. John Pope Hennessy, who claims to be member for the King's County instead of Sir Pat O'Brien, is to be married in a few days under very fortunate auspices. The lady is a Miss Canning, a Roman Catholic, a relation of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, at whose house the wedding breakfast is to be given. Mr. and Mrs. Disraeli are among the invited guests, and the leader of the Opposition is to propose the bride's health. Lord Henry Lennox, M.P., will probably be "best man" on the occasion.

The controversy regarding the mode of conducting the services in St. Bride's Church seems at last in a fair way to be ended. A letter has appeared in a Dublin paper, from the churchwardens, announcing that the Rev. Mr. Carroll had conceded every point upon which the wish of the parishioners was expressed.

A case bearing on the Irish marriage law now engages the 12 judges in the Irish Court of Criminal Appeal. A man named Fannin was convicted at a late commission in Dublin of bigamy. He had been married by a Roman Catholic clergyman of the city, as a Roman Catholic, to a woman named Brien, his former wife being still alive. It was proved that he was born and brought up a Protestant, and had attended church and professed Protestantism within 12 months before the marriage. He was convicted of the offence, and the question is, whether the conviction was good. The statute declares all marriages performed by a Roman Catholic priest between a Roman Catholic and a Protestant null and void. Lord Denman held that the nullity of the second marriage was no answer to the charge of bigamy; and Mr. Justice Keogh took the same view when he directed the jury to convict Fannin, and sentenced him to five years' penal servitude. It is argued by counsel, however, that Lord Denman's decision stands alone, and is opposed to the whole current of authority. There was no bigamy, it is contended, because there was no valid contract. On the other side, it is answered that, in the case of every bigamy the second contract is not a valid one, and that the mere ceremony was a marriage in fact, and such a marriage as was contemplated by the statute, as it was a real one in the intention, and not a mock one. The judges have not yet given their decision.

TABLE TALK.

(*From the Home News, April 26.*)

IN commemoration of the birthday of Shakespeare, and in compliance with a clause in the will of the late Mr. T. P. Cooke, a very pleasant gathering of the members of the theatrical profession and numerous friends interested in the prosperity of the Royal Dramatic College took place on April 23, in the grounds of that popular institution. Under the presidency of Mr. Benjamin Webster, master of the College, about 150 gentlemen and ladies sat down at 4 o'clock to an excellent repast, and to which the inmates of the institution were invited. The usual loyal toasts having been given and responded to, "The Memory of the Immortal Bard" was proposed by the chairman and reverentially honoured. The president then read the clause in the will of the late Mr. T. P. Cooke which sets forth:—"Now I give the sum of two thousand pounds, in Three per Cent. Annuities, to the master, deputy-master, and wardens of the Royal Dramatic College, to be held by them and their successors for the time being in perpetuity, for the best drama on a nautical or national subject, to be called 'T. P. Cooke's Nautical or National Dramatic Prize,' to be competed for on the terms hereafter mentioned." Mr. Benjamin Webster announced that the prize, out of 24 plays sent in to the committee of adjudication, had been awarded to Mr. A. R. Slous, and that the title of the drama selected was *True to the Core*. The health of the successful candidate being enthusiastically received, Mr. Slous returned thanks in a brief but earnest manner, and the succeeding toasts of "Literature," "The Drama," and "The Stage," were ably proposed and appropriately acknowledged. Mr. Robert Bell in proposing "The Drama," said the English drama was just now passing through a serious ordeal and he recommended those who wished to do more than toast the memory of Shakespeare to do their best to keep that immortal dramatist on our stage. The response to this toast afforded Mr. A. Halliday an opportunity of making an appropriate speech, in which, after remarking that our dramatists borrow too much from the French, he pointed out how slight was the pecuniary remuneration of the writer of plays as compared with the authors of mazagine articles or three-volume novels. The intervals between these speeches were agreeably filled up by a selection of Shakespearian music.

The *Medical Times* records a curious instance of the errors of careless translation. A late case of catsup manufacture from putrid livers, which excited much attention in England, has reached the French journals. The paragraph writers have, however, imagined that catsup must mean soup or broth prepared from cats, and accordingly have circulated the subjoined sensational rumour:—"An impossible Broth—Can it be believed that it has recently been proved that in an eating-house of great renown in London, enormous quantities of a soup which has become highly popular is prepared simply with half-putrid *cats'* livers?"

"In his speech on the malt-duty tax, Mr. J. S. Mill called the attention of the House to the approaching exhaustion of our coal deposits, mentioning that their duration must be counted, not by centuries, but by generations. "It is very difficult to say," says a contemporary, "whether such a statement ought to be thoroughly relied upon. In the meantime it may console some to know that an essay has recently been printed, in which an attempt is made to prove that our coal deposits as yet unworked, extend over a greater area than those now known. The author, Mr. Holdsworth, brings forward a great deal of sound evidence to show that the coal-beds dig beneath the secondary deposits of London, pass beneath the Channel and part of France, and make their reappearance in Austria and Russia. There is no reason why his theory may not be correct; but we may ask, whether it would be possible to procure coal by driving a shaft through all the secondary and tertiary deposits. Is a coal-mine workable at such a depth?"

Photographs of the sun recently taken at Kew have been examined carefully by Mr. Stewart and Miss Beckly, the former of whom arrives at the following conclusions:—(1.) When Venus is considerably to the left, there is most atmospheric effect to the right. (3) When she is in conjunction or opposition, there is a tendency to equality. (3.) When she is considerably to the right, there is most atmospheric effect to the left. To Miss Beckly we owe the admirable photographs referred to. She is the daughter of the Mechanical Assistant at Kew. "During the day," says a contemporary, "she watches for opportunities for photographing the sun with that patience for which her sex is distinguished, and she never lets an opportunity escape her."

It is intended to photograph the whole of the portraits now at the National Portrait Exhibition; the best examples are to be coloured. It has been suggested that the most interesting of these pictures, especially such as are unique, should be copied for the National Portrait Gallery. It is said that it is the intention of the Art Department, when permission by the owners of the pictures is not refused, to secure, by photography or other means, transcripts of the immense number of valuable details of costume, manners, and accessories which are presented by the collection.

We venture to relate two significant and curious facts, says the *Oxford Undergraduates' Journal*, in connection with the statue of James I., which stands in the Schools' Quadrangle. At the exact moment when the coronation of George III. was declared on October 25, 1760, in London, the inanimate monarch in Oxford dropped his sceptre as a sign that Jacobite conspirators had no more success to look forward to. In July 1865, at the precise hour when the election began, by which Mr. G. Hardy became the university member, the bible fell from the king's other hand.

Sir Charles George Young, Knt., Garter, Principal King of Arms, has had taken down, in the Chapel Royal of St. George, the insignia over the stall of the late Viscount Palmerston, as Knight of the Garter, and placed in his stead the banner, helmet, surcoat, sword, and brass plate with the arms and titles of Earl Cowley, the newly-elected knight of this most noble Order. The insignia of the late King of the Belgians has not yet been removed, but it will shortly give place to that of his son, the present sovereign.

A submarine tunnel, it is said, is seriously contemplated between Calais and Dover. A few days ago a perfect brigade of geometricians and naval men went down to study the possibility of carrying out this project. Levels were taken, plans drawn, &c., under the direction of M. Thome de Gamond. A special commission appointed by the emperor made a report some years ago, in which the feasibility of the project was proved, inasmuch as the submarine rocks of which the Straits are formed, offer no serious obstacle to its realisation. M. Gamond has made surveys every year since this report was drawn up, of the ground, and has decided that artificial islands will not be required, but that the tunnel can be constructed in four galleries, the longest of which will not exceed 10 kilometres.

In the new 'Journal of the Statistical Society' there is a paper by Dr. W. Farr on the "Mortality of Children in the principal States of Europe," in which he expatiates as follows, on the advantages of the Scotch kilt:—

As to the kilt itself, he says, as a dress for boys, if we allow the boys who wear it to bear witness regarding it, there is no costume which approaches it for comfort, or which gives more freedom to the motions. All boys who have worn it say that it is much warmer than trousers, in the severest weather; and so long as my own boys wore kilts, nothing would induce them to put on trousers, as they asserted the kilt was so much warmer a clothing for winter, and so much cooler a covering for summer, while it did not hamper their motions as trousers did. In fact, all boys whom I have known to wear the kilt coincide with the late General Stewart, of the 46nd Highlanders who defended the Highland costume in all climates as the very best for soldiers. It is neither more nor less than the old Roman dress; and the wretched modern imitations to suit our squeamish notions of propriety, the French Zouave costume and the English knickerbockers, can never compare with it in anything.

On the use of water-cress the *Gardeners' Chronicle* observes:—

There are some few plants which may be termed citizens of the world. Go where we will, we meet with them. The water-cress is one of these cosmopolitan plants, not quite so widely diffused as some others, but still to be found almost every where throughout Europe, Southern Asia, in America, in Brazil, in Chili, in India. But our object is not so much to illustrate a fact in botanical geography as to justify that craving for salad and green food which is of so general an occurrence among us, especially at spring time. M. Chattin, in a communication laid before the Botanical Congress at Rotterdam last year, and more fully in a recently published little volume, give us good reasons for our longings, at least in the matter of water-cress. In this humble weed we have a veritable medicine chest, whose contents have the additional merit of being palatable. See the composition of the plant as analysed by M. Chattin. Here is the sapid soil which all the crucifers, have in greater or less degree, but mingled in this case with sulphur and nitrogen, such as one meets with in the onions. So far, then, we have a combination of the ingredients of the notoriously wholesome crucifers, with the equally health-giving properties of the Allium tribe. Next a bitter extract—not so bitter as to be unpleasant, but only sufficient to act as a gentle, pleasant tonic. Then, in notable quantities, are iron and iodine—no more nauseous draughts of chalybeate waters—no more inky mouthfuls of the syrup of iodine of iron! Have we not in the water-cress the iodine of iron already prepared for us in an agreeable form in Nature's laboratory? No wonder, then, that by natural intuition we have found out that the water-cress is an excellent anti-scorbutic.

At a recent meeting of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, M. Decaisne exhibited specimens of grains of quinine sent to him by Dr. Hooker, director of the Kew-gardens, which had been obtained from chinchona trees, introduced into Ceylon by the British Government through the instrumentality of Dr. Thwaites, director of the botanic gardens near Candy. M. Decaisne earnestly hopes that the French government will follow the example set by the British and Dutch Governments in promoting the cultivation of the cinchona in their colonies. At the same meeting a memoir on phosphorus compounds, by Dr. Hofmann, was read, showing that he is carrying on in Berlin the profound researches which he commenced in London. M. J. Nickles reported his discovery of several new solvents of gold, being certain perchlorides, per-promides, per-iodides, and sesqui-chlorides, &c.

In digging the foundations of the new Hotel-Dieu a Roman wall has been discovered, made of cut stones, each of which measure from 1 metre to 1 metre 50 centimetres in size. Some columns have also been discovered, one of which is surmounted by a capital of leaves of the size and dimensions of those of the Roman temple discovered beneath the crypt of Notre-Dame. Beneath the shop which was well known as the Belle Jardiniere three cellars have been found—one over the other—and the pillars of the Chapel of St. Luke, denominated the Chapel of Painters, have been dug out of the lowest cellar. This chapel is known to have existed in the 12th century.

We extract the following remarks in reference to cholera from *Galignani*:—

In a paper communicated to the Academy of Sciences, Dr. Guyon examines whether the vapours of sulphur are a preventive against the spread of cholera. It has been observed that the mining population of Fahlun, in Dalecarlia (Sweden), has never been visited by this epidemic, and this has been attributed to the sulphureous vapours emanating from the copper-pyrite which is worked there on a large scale; but, on the other hand, during the cholera which raged in the island of St. Lucia, in 1854, the village of La Soufriere suffered most, there being as many as 22 deaths in a single day; a large number for its small population. Now, the village in question is situated above the boiling crater of the island, which is constantly emitting a dense column of sulphureous vapours, with which the atmosphere is always charged. Hence Dr. Guyon concludes that, if cholera has not yet visited Fahlun, it is not owing to the prophylactic virtue of sulphur, but to the accidental absence of those causes that produce cholera. It appears rather strange that Dr. Guyon overlooks the fact that the mines at Fahlun are copper mines, and that it has long been urged by Dr. Burcq that copper is a preservative against cholera; an opinion borne out by several facts we have from time to time brought under the notice of our readers, especially the following—that the copper mines of Rio Tinto, in Andalusia, Spain, have manifested their preservative power quite as unmistakeably as those of Fahlun; and that Dr. Lisle, of Marseilles by using sulphate of copper in much smaller doses than Dr. Burcq, saved the lives of 21 cholera patients out of 26: whereas by the ordinary treatment he lost 28 patients out of 36. We really think that such strong evidence as this deserves further attention.

At the last meeting of the French Academy of Science, a letter was received from M. de Baer, of St. Petersburgs in reference to a mammoth, still covered with its skin and hair, which had been discovered in the frozen soil of Arctic Siberia. This discovery had been made in 1864 by a Samoyede in the environs of Taz Bay, the eastern branch of the gulf of Obi. The news only reached St. Petersburg towards the end of 1865; but as the bodies of large animals will keep a long while in those regions, if they are not completely uncovered, and as this mammoth was still enclosed in the frozen soil, the Academy of St. Petersburg has, with the aid of the Russian government, sent M. Schmidt, a distinguished paleontologist, to examine the animal, and its position in the locality. It is hoped M. Schmidt will arrive before the decomposition is too far advanced, and that a correct notion may be obtained of the outer appearance of the animal, and also, from the contents of the stomach, of its natural food. The pre-historical figure of the mammoth drawn on a piece of ivory, found in a cavern Pèerigord by M. Lartet, will then admit of verification.

Chinese and Arabic scientific records mentione the fact of a strange star having been seen in the heavens for a short time in the years A.D. 393, 827, 1203, and 1609. M. Goldschmidt, in a recent article in the 'Cosmos,' endeavours to show that the stars so seen were really one star making the periodical returns, and he calculates that the next visit of this celestial wanderer will be in the year 2015.

THE ROYAL NAVY.

(*From the Army and Navy Gazette, April 14.*)

DURING the past month we have traced as circumstantially as space would permit, the course which the present Government has pursued in naval matters during its uninterrupted possession of power for more than six years. We have given in the barest possible manner an outline of the facts which have marked this course; and it may now, therefore, be interesting, if we endeavour to deduce from them some indication of the policy which has been pursued, and to show the circumstances which have governed that policy.

Yet, though many changes have taken place in the last six years in men, in opinions, and in circumstances, the Navy, though entirely changed in its outward form, is governed by the same men now as then. The Duke of Somerset and Lord Clarence Paget, who represented it in the two Houses in 1859, are still its representatives; and it is, therefore, clear that the changes which have taken place during the interval have not been the result of any differences in administration. Nevertheless, these changes are very striking; for systems which were thought satisfactory, if not perfect, have been found useless, and have been supplanted by others which were then not thought of. When the present Government came into power it found a noble fleet commenced, which its predecessors had laboured hard to produce at an extraordinary cost of labour, time, and money; it found that the most laborious part of the work had already been done, and that nothing remained but to add, in a sufficiently graceful, if not serious manner, the finishing touches. Yet a year had not passed when what had already been looked upon as a speculative fancy, became a sober matter of fact, and it was found that the Navy would have to be reconstructed. Now, to understand this change thoroughly and in all its completeness is almost impossible, without a careful examination of what was done in each year of its progress. We can all see at a glance that there is a complete difference between the Navy of to-day and that of 1859. But to know how this change has come about, and to appreciate its extent and importance, require some knowledge, at least of the steps which have led to it. And even then, so silently and evenly has it gone on that we may easily lose sight of its extent until we are forced back again upon the startling and abrupt contrast which the two years present. Indeed, so silently and evenly has this change been made that at first sight it might naturally be regarded as a mere development of old, instead of what it really is—the introduction of totally new principles. It is a change whose most important feature has been, not in utilising what alreay existed, but in destroying, while it proceeded, in the path of reconstruction.

Now, in the whole course of this change, which, till within the last year or two, has been purely experimental, the Admiralty has been blamed because it has either built too few ships or too many; that it has constructed them upon too uniform a pattern ro upon patterns too varied for combination; that it has constructed wooden ships, or has improperly plated them, or has not built them of wood at all; that when no decision had been arrived at, or could possibly be arrived at, either as to what was the best class of ship to build or the best gun to use, it had not built the best, and had been content to make the best use of what came to hand. And, worst of all, when the Government was found impervious to censure, simply because no remedy existed, its predecessors were attacked; and were severely handled for having built at so great a cost a large wooden fleet in 1859, which, in 1862, the progress of invention had declared to be useless. The Admiralty has never been credited with any extraordinary powers, but it was rather harsh to blame it for not having, at a certain time, possessed the gift of prophecy.

Before reviewing, however, the change which the Government has superintended in the construction of our ships of war, we will relate shortly what it has done in manning the Navy. At the beginning of 1859, Sir John Packington, when he brought forward the Estimates, asked for 62,400 men, which was an excess of 3,000 upon the previous year, and was due chiefly to the formation of a Channel squadron. At that time the Naval Reserve was under consideration, but did not actually exist, so that the majority of these men were on active service when the rest were in the reserve ships at home or in the Coast-guard. In the course of the year their number increased to 72,400, and in 1860 the Government asked for a vote for 85,500. This, of course, included a large number of men who, it was supposed, would enter the Royal Naval Reserve. The House had been especially anxious that the report of the Manning Commission should be carried out, and the Government slowly tried to do so by first increasing the Coast-guard and the Naval Coast Volunteers, and then by organising the Naval Reserve. Besides these positive reforms, a great many collateral improvements were made in the pay, the food, and the clothing of the men. The large number of men voted in 1860, was reduced in 1861 by 7,300. In the next year there was a still further decrease of about 2,000, reducing the force afloat and in the Reserves to 76,000. In 1863 no alteration was made; but in 1864, by reducing the number of boys and Coast-guard men, the total naval force was only 71,951 men. Two important schemes were carried out in this period—the training of boys for service in the Navy and the establishment of the Naval Reserve. The first vote on account of the Naval Reserve was £100,000, which was taken in 1859 by Sir J. Pakington. Nothing really was done, however, until 1860; four at first there was a suspicion amongst the men that there was not fair play somewhere. As soon as this feeling vanished, and the first 300 or 400 had been induced to join, men came trooping in such shoals that in May 1860, when Lord Lyndhurst called attention to the state of the Naval Reserves, it appeared that they consisted altogether of 14,850 men. This number, it must be remembered, was made up of Coast Volunteers, the Coast-guard, supernumeraries, boys, and about 1,500 men who had enrolled themselves in the Naval Reserve. By the end of the year 1860, as many as 4,000 had entered their names for the Royal Naval Reserve, and they were then entering at the rate of 100 a week. By the next year 10,000 men were enrolled, and the total number of men available on an emergency was 40,800, whereas in the previous year it was only 26,500. In 1864 this number was about 42,000, of whom 15,000 had enrolled themselves in the Reserve. This body was very valuable; for, while the men only cost the country £15 a year each, they were a most powerful aid to our coast defences, and in time of war would be of immense service.

The next scheme which had met with great success was the boy system. It had been felt that it would be better to train up boys for our service to supply vacancies in the complements of ships than to rely upon the precarious services of untried men. This was thought so essential that ships were established at Portsmouth and Devonport for training purposes. It was proposed, therefore, to keep a Reserve of about 2,000 boys under instruction at these ports. The terms of entry were not easy, for they restricted the entry of boys to a definite age, and enforced a high physical standard. In 1860 8,200 were serving, of whom about 7,000 were abroad. In 1861 this number was increased to 9,639. In 1862 it was 9,500, which was but a slight decrease upon the previous year. Here, however, the line was drawn, for the number was sufficiently small to enable the Government to make a slight call upon the Merchant Service to supply the vacancies caused by death and desertion, and it was large enough to supply trained men for the Navy without being too costly; for this system of training, satisfactory as it had proved, was expensive, since each boy cost the country about £45 a year. Therefore, though in the next three years there was no material alteration made except that, yet, in 1861, there was a reduction of 2,000, because, as ships' complements were gradually decreasing, there were fewer vacancies to fill, and officers' servants, who had hitherto been boys, were, in future, to be selected from men.

Continuous service men increased in number every year. Boys who had been trained were scattered through the service as men. It stood to reason, therefore, that there should be improvement; and this was found to be the case, for rewards were more frequent, and punishment had much decreased.

Though the Government paid great attention to the organisation of seamen, &c., in the Navy, this was not the branch which taxed its efforts most severely. It was rather the execution of plans which had been commenced some years before, than the establishment of anything new.

The glaring defects in the condition of our ships after the Russian war had been promptly remedied in a rough manner by the previous Government, but to its successor was left the task of reconstructing the Navy altogether. The state of foreign affairs was too uncertain to allow of a long or over-careful consideration of what was best to be done. The war in Italy, which was followed by the annexation of Savoy and Nice to France, was far too serious to allow us to spend our time in simply consulting about the state of our defences, while the outbreak of the Danish and American wars compelled the Government to put the country upon a semi-war footing, because in any month it knew that it might be involved in them. Therefore, though it was material that we should determine what was the best basis for our defences, it was absolutely necessary that our Navy should be on an equality with that of other nations even in their crudest experiments. We required an exceptionally large Navy, because our colonies were more extensive than those of any other nation in the world; and, under existing laws, it was necessary to give them some protection, but this was only done by means of wooden ships, which were almost useless as a combative element in time of war. Therefore, it was clear that, without a proper proportion of iron-clads, our Navy might be twice or three times as strong as other navies numerically, but only half as strong from a military point of view. It is only within the last two years that the country has been in a position to consider what must be the form and character of our Navy. Now, indeed, we have almost settled the point up to which a ship can be put in a state of defence, and beyond that point it will be difficult to go. It is easy to load a ship with iron, but armour-plating can only be increased at the expense of buoyancy. Sir George Lewis was of opinion that we must sooner or later confine our defences to fortifications, and that ships would be utterly useless for the purposes. They would be useful to attack, but their speed was all important; and its seemed tolerably clear that a small ship, well plated and armed with one or two good guns, would be more useful for attacking purposes than such ships as the *Warrior* or *Black Prince*. In fact, it seems possible that the day of large frigates and men-of-war may have gone by. If built, they must be of iron; but the iron-plating must now be so heavy that it is an open question whether they could even be safely sent out to sea; so that, at the best, they might be only available for harbour purposes. But fortifications would have the advantage of being steady and capable of carrying larger guns. Therefore, small ships may, after all, be the most useful; for though they can never be considered impregnable, nor perhaps would they have the same speed, they would offer a smaller mark to be fired at, and, in a financial point of view, the balance would be entirely in their favour.

In fact, this is the point of view from which we must regard the policy of the present and of any Government in naval matters. It matters little whether it be the introduction of large or small ships, or of ships which shall be lightly or heavily plated—whether it be providing large reserves of men, or of cutting them down altogether—whether we protect our colonies as efficiently as possible, or leave them to their own means of defence—or whether it be connected with the pay of officers or men—every question of the kind is essentially financial, and can only be dealt with by the Government on this basis. In each of the six years we have analysed, various reforms have been introduced, and questions have been canvassed and discussed by some from a purely economical point of view, and by others from a purely political point of view. One party has always advocated the principle of efficiency as paramount, while the other has maintained that at any sacrifice a small rate of expenditure was essential. Between these rocks the Government has had to steer.

It has endeavoured first to ascertain what state of efficiency was required, and then at how small a cost it could be attained; and has, in fact, adopted a policy of expediency. In military matters this is all that is required. The Government, on the whole, has displayed an ability, energy, and discretion in the administration of the Navy, which the commission of some considerable mistakes and some remarkable omissions do not mar, and for which they are entitled to the thanks of the service and of the country.

PHYSIOGNOMY.*

(*From the Saturday Review.*)

"GIVE me a man with plenty of nose!" said Sir Charles Napier. As the Napiers in general were by no means deficient in plentifulness of nose, this view of the brilliant soldier may be taken, not only as the enunciation of a theory, but as a contribution towards the glories of the whole family of Napiers. However, it is undeniable that the family were really distinguished for that peculiar character of mind which is supposed to be usually accompanied by this "plenty of nose." And there really must be something, one would suppose, in a notion illustrated by such striking examples as those furnished by the profiles of Julius Cæsar, William Pitt, Samuel Johnson, Robert Peel, "the great Duke," Sir George Lewis, and the heroic advocate of the theory himself. But, further, there are various other features in the human face divine whose contour and general structure are popularly held to be indicative of certain special peculiarities, moral and intellectual. The mouth is surely as full of expression and meaning as the nose. If the latter, when there is plenty of it, speaks of force, strength, and decision of will, it can hardly be denied that certain shapes and sizes of both upper and lower lip suggest a vast deal as to the temperament and the more emotional and animal part of our nature. Can any great man be named, who has attained a wide personal popularity, in whom the lips have been wanting in fulness and rotundity, and in that susceptibility to easy joyous movement which is so unlike the mobility of the merely irritable and nervous mouth? Is there any truth in the common belief that closely compressed and small lips may indeed be consistent with the most perfect sensibility to justice, honour, and truth, and with a thorough amiability of disposition, but that they betray a deficiency in the more cordial, jovial, and spontaneous elements in a perfectly organized type of manhood? Then again, there is the common saying about chins, which is so ridden to death by second and third rate novelwriters that one is tempted to treat it altogether as a specimen of unmeaning cant. Nevertheless, are soldity and endurance of character often or ever found where the lower jaw is slight and thin, and the chin recedes rapidly from the lower lip? The eyes, too, in some respects the most expressive feature in the countenance—can any general rule be devised in accordance with which their form and movements can be relied on as expressive of the life within? The eyes, it is to be especially remarked, are usually the most unfailing index of what is passing in the mind, because they refuse to yield to that control by which persons of strong determination can stay the spontaneous movements of their other features. The lips may be made to stimulate mirth, or enjoyment, or anger; but the true tale is told by those peculiar variations in the brilliancy and quality of the iris of the eye which are familiar to every one, and are yet so difficult to define. This mobility and change of light in the eye is, too, the one human peculiarity in which the countenance of the brute creation is not totally deficient as an expression of thought. No one can study the varied looks of an intelligent dog, and recognise in his watching, pleading, and sympathetic eyes a certain mysterious reproduction of the thoughts and emotions of humanity itself. Man, it is well said, is a god to his dog; and there are dogs the look of whose eyes is as near an expression of "worship" as can be conceived, short of its expression as we see it among ourselves. As to the contour and size of the forehead and the skull which, rightly or wronly, are held to be the one chief indication of the hidden character, they scarcely enter into what Lavater and his followers call the science of physiognomy, The skull being a close-fitting case for the brain, its bulk and its form are usually a mere outer reproduction of the bulk and the form of the brain itself; whereas the speculations of physiognomy, if worth anything, must rest ultimately on certain physiological facts of a far more recondite and impalpable description.

That some sort of connection does actually exist between the movements of the countenance and the movements of the mind is, of course, one of the most obvious of all facts. The changes in the mouth that accompany mirth are, in every people on earth, unlike those that accompany pain and sorrow. And so with every other feature, from the mere dilating of the nostrils, which speaks of emotions not far removed from that savage ferocity which in the brute world betrays itself by similar physical signs, up to the most delicate and subtle play of the eyes and of the lips; it is not to be denied that so far there exists a sort of *à priori* probability that there may be something in the whole physiognomical theory, and that thousands of years hence, when exact physiological observation has become a common gift among men, the scientific world may be in possession of sufficient data to frame a trustworthy classification of the phenomena of our facer. In the meantime, notwithstanding the enthusiastic claims of the amiable Zurich pastor, and of the author of the new abridgment of his celebrated book now before us, it is to be feared that we must be content to look at the noses, eyes, and chins of our friends from the artistic and poetical point of view, rather than with any serious expectation of contributing towards the creation of a science. For the same reason, except in those cases where the "poverty but not the will consents," we should imagine that most people would find Lavater's pleasant and often instructive talk, in its original shape, more agreeable reading than this attempt (not unsuccessful) to recast his speculations in a series of connected chapters. There is something peculiarly attractive in the five stately folio volumes of the original English translation of 1789, with their grave simplicity of title—"Essays on Physiognomy, designed to promote the Knowledge and the Love of Mankind," and its marvellously chosen motto, "God created man in His own image." The long series of "Fragments," and "Additions," in which Lavater set down his thoughts in his own inimitably simple, queer, sentimental, and exclamatory style, is just fitted for a study in which observation and fancy continually melt into one another by insensible degrees. The innumerable engravings, too, in the old folios are but ill represented by the few feeble and diminutive outlines in this epitome, which are, in fact, little better than caricatures.

Lavater is, indeed, just one of those writers whose books must be read as an integral portion of themselves. Apart from the man himself, it is impossible to do justice to what he says, either about his subject, or himself, or men and women and the world in general. A fair amount of this pleasant flavour of personality has, it must be admitted, been preserved by the present compiler, notwithstanding the evaporating process to which he has subjected the original. Such is the opening of the "General Remarks on Women":—

It may be necessary for me to say, that I am but little acquainted with the female part of the human race. Any man of the world must know more of them than I can pretend to know. My opportunities of seeing them at the theatre, at balls, or at the card-table, where they best may be studied, have been exceedingly few. In my youth I almost avoided women, and was never in love.

Oh happy man! one is tempted to exclaim, to have lived when social science meetings were unknown, when the rights of women had not been invented, and Madame de Stael was a girl of twelve years old. Nevertheless, with that entire inconsequence in reasoning which is really one of the pleasantest things about him, the good man discourses incessantly about women without the smallest hesitation. His views on parents and children are accordingly as quaint as they are dogmatic. A morally good father, he holds, has morally good sons, but if they are also clever, it is owing to the mother's cleverness; daughters, on the contrary, are like their mothers in all things. On babies, his view seems to be rather that of the monthly nurse than that of the unbiassed and philosophic student. They are, he says, more like their parents an hour or two after their birth than ever afterwards. On noses and their hereditary transmission, his theory is naturally full of details. Parents with small noses may have children with very big noses; but if either father or mother has a very large-boned nose, at least one of the children is equally favoured, and the big nose becomes hereditary, especially if starting in the female line. When a mother has fine eyes, they almost infallibly become hereditary, because all women delight in meditating on the beauty of their eyes when brilliant; but if they would only think as much about their noses as they do about their eyes, then the form of nose would be equally hereditary. In another chapter we have a corollary on the great nose question as concerns babies, and it is suggested that the boldly marked profile, which is so striking about an hour after birth, is really destroyed by the flattening effects of the position in which the infant absorbs its natural food. On Jews, Lavater is as original as on babies. He thinks them quick of speech, hasty and abrupt in all their actions; and he decides that this character is intimately connected with their black curly hair and brown complexions. "I imagine," he adds, "that the Jews have more gall than other men."

In none of his discussions, however, does this delightful *naivete* come out with more unconscious oddity than in the grave and serious fragment wherein he describes the qualifications necessary in a physiognomist. "A smatterer in physiognomy," we quote the folio of 1789, "whose mind is feeble and his heart corrupted, is, in my opinion, the most contemptible and the most dangerous of beings." "Without the advantages of a good figure," he continues, "it is impossible to become an excellent physiognomist," this momentous qualification being seriously defended on the "who-drives-fat-oxen-must-himself-be-fat" principle; with the addition of a lamentation over the modern decay of beauty under the influence of climate, politics, hot rooms, drinking, and poor food, and a warning to the ugly to beware of entering the "sanctuary of physiognomy!" founded on the Biblical text which begins, "The light of the body is the eye." Then, further, the physiognomist must understand anatomy, be a good draughtsman, and be conspicuous for the exercise of all the cardinal virtues. Above all, his knowledge of his own heart must be perfect, and whenever he happens to look into a looking-glass, "while an irregular emotion arises in his heart," he must be covered with blushes at the sight of the perturbed character of the expressive countenance thus revealing the irregularities within." Then follows the honest "addition" that, in thus tracing the perfect physiognomist, the author has pronounced his own condemnation. Nevertheless, he has written a book which, with all its eccentricities and extravagances, is probably destined to survive yet many a year to come. The day is past, indeed, when we can hear without a smile that the object of the study of physiognomy is to promote religion and virtue by exhibiting the Divine perfections in the human countenance. But even in such a theory there may be detected a certain glimmering of truth; while, if "the proper study of mankind is man," Lavater himself will never cease to present a subject for study as curious as anything he has written in his childlike simplicity.

* *Physiognomy; a complete Epitome of the original Work of J. C. Lavater.* London: Tegg. 1866.

A DISMAL AMUSEMENT.—A new source of amusement is opened to me now which suits my fancy very much, namely, the making of sable traps, a line of which, several miles in length, I propose to establish through the surrounding country. In making them my axe and knife are my only tools. I was working away at one of these contrivances this afternoon on a little hill about 100 yards from the river, when my ears were suddenly invaded by a sound I have not heard since the Indians left me—the human voice—except indeed my own. Two or three log canoes, as I supposed by the noise of the poles against them, were toiling up the river—lumberers going to their camp. As soon as I heard them I put my tomahawk in my belt, took my rifle, and watched them till they had passed, only catching a glimpse now and then through the trees of a red shirt. Then I walked home quietly, meditating on the circumstance and began to chop firewood, finding this, in my loneliness, an exciting event. It rather amused me to think how little they dreamed that there was a lonely human being in those thick woods watching them from his lair—much I daresay as the weasels and lynxes watch me when I pass unconsciously by their hiding-place.—*Journal of Two Months on the Tobique.*

LUNCHING UNDER DIFFICULTIES.—Having to ride over to Fitz Lee, who, with the greater part of his brigade, was in reserve, I met Dr. J., whose acquaintance I had made during one of our raids. He was just driving up to the General in his buggy, which, besides its hospitable inmate, contained an excellent cold dinner and a bottle of whisky for our solace. We had scarcely, however, begun to unpack the chickens and biscuits, and the cork was still on its way through the neck of the whisky bottle, when, instead of the "cluck" announcing its complete extraction, our ears were greeted with a sound never pleasing at any time, but at this particular moment more than ever awakening disgust—the whizzing of a shell which plunged into the soft ground not more than twenty feet off, covering us instantaneously with an abundant coating of mud. This was too much for the nerves of our peaceful host, who drove off, carrying with him the much-coveted refreshments, which had delighted our eyes only to delude our remaining senses. We followed him, however, in eager pursuit, and succeeded several times in overtaking and arresting the flight of the precious fugitive, but each time our happiness was cut short by the enemies' artillery, whose aim pursued the buggy as tenaciously as ourselves, till at last we took refuge in a deep ravine, completely screened from the keen eyes of the Yankees, who, as we completed our meal, came in for a fire of maledictions for their want of common courtesy and consideration.—*"Memoir of the Confederate War for Independence," in Blackwood's Magazine.*

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BANKS.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).

—*Incorporated under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1865 by the Legislative Council of India.*—CAPITAL: SEVENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES (£750,000) in 30,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 (£25) EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
ROBERT T. PRICE, Esq., (Messrs. Roper, Price & Co.)
BHUGHWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, Esq.
TRIBHOWUNDASS JUGJEEVUNDASS, Esq.
JEHANGEER RUSTOMJEE MODY, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS. { The Bank of England. The Bank of London.
Paris Bankers.
Messrs. HOTINGUER & Co.
Solicitors.
Messrs. KELLY, HORN, and MANISTY.
HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY, No. 2, CHURCH GATE STREET.
BRANCHES { London.....J. R. R. Davison, Esq., Agent. Calcutta....Henry J. Leitch, Esq., do.

The Bank grants Drafts on the Bank of London and Messrs. Hotinguer & Co. at the following current rates of Exchange:—
Bills on London at 6 months' sight 1s. 11⅝d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 1s. 11⅝d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 1s. 11½d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 1s. 11⅜d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 1s. 11d. do.
On Demand 1s. 10½d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank is making arrangements for granting Drafts on China.

Current Accounts.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rupees 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000 unless otherwise specially arranged.

Fixed Deposits.
Subject to 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 5 "
" 12 " 7 "

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondies and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

Commission.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, for constituents.

Commission will be charged as follows:—
On purchase or Sale of Securities ... ... ¼ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ... ... ¼ "
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody ¼ "

Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank or on application, by letter, to the Manager.

By order of the Board,
Bombay 15th May 1866. DAVID McCULLOCH, Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854. Recognised by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills.
On London.
" France and the Continent of Europe.
" Egypt.
" Calcutta.
" Madras and Pondicherry.
" Hongkong, Shanghae, and Cochin-China.
" Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
" Sydney and Melbourne.
" Singapore and Java.
At current rates.

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at
3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do.
12 ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay, 11th August 1865. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000, WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000 (TWO CRORES OF RUPEES).
CAPITAL CALLED UP £1,000,000.
HEAD OFFICE—No. 4, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
FRANCIS BOYKETT, Esq. (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
J. A. RUSSELL, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay).
. D. BIRCH, Esq., (late Accountant General, Bombay.)
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq., (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).
CHARLES A. FEARON, Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
WILLIAM MAITLAND, Esq., (Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart & Co., Calcutta).
M. H. SCOTT, Esq., (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co., Bombay.)
General Manager.—Anthony Morrison, Esq. (now in India).
Acting Manager.—F. W. Lawrence, Esq.
Bankers.—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.
Agents in Scotland.—The British Linen Company.
Agents in Ireland.—The National Bank.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Youngs & Co.

Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai and Melbourne.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices—Elphinstone Circle.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London, at the following rates of Exchange:—
6 months' sight ... 2s. 1d.
4 do. do. ... 2s. 0⅞d.
3 do. do. ... 2s. 0¾d.
2 do. do. ... 2s. 0⅝d.
1 month's do. ... 2s. 0½d.
Demand on Bank of England ... 2s.
On Ireland and Scotland... 1s. 11⅞d.
Circular Notes.............. 1s. 11⅞d.

The Bank also grants Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies re-established, and purchases or collects Bills on the same places.

DEPOSIT.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.
On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain... .. .. 3 per cent.
" " 6 " ... ... 5 " "
" " 12 " ... ... 6 " "

No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 *unless by special arrangement.*

Deposits for a longer period than 12 months, will be received by the Corporation on terms which may be arranged on application to the Agent.

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.

Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government Securities and Bank and other Shares and Certificates.

Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bills: otherwise a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ½ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

By order of the Directors,
Bombay, 25th April 1866. ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—
On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50 .... 2s. 0⅞d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. .... 2s. 0¾d. "
" 3 do. .... 2s. 0⅝d. "
" 2 do. .... 2s. 0½d. "
" 1 do. .... 2s. 0⅜d. "
On demand .... 2s. 0d.
On Scotland do. } 1s. 11⅞d.
On Ireland do. }
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. } 1s. 11⅞d.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.
" 3 " ... 4 "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills, on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

Bombay, 18th April 1866.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.

—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER. *Capital*—1,000,000 (*one million sterling*), in 40,000 *Shares of £25 each,* (WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000.)
HEAD OFFICE —64, Moorgate Street, London, E. C.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, Foochow, Hankow, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore and Yokohama.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposits at 2 per cent. per annum,
On Fixed Deposits for 3 months certain 4 do.
do. 6 do. 5 do.
do. 12 do. 6 do.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balance under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—
At 6 months' sight.. .. .... at 2s. 1d. per rupee.
4 " .. .. 2s. 0⅞d. "
3 " .. .. 2s. 0¾d. "
2 " .. .. 2s. 0⅝d. "
1 " .. .. 2s. 0½d. "
On Demand 2s. 0d. "

No draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are drawn for only on Demand.

Office hours 10 to 4: Saturdays 10 to 1.
Bombay, 18th April 1866. J. BEATTIE, Agent.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).

—ESTABLISHED in India 1844.
Subscribed Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.
HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—J. C. PARRY, Esq., General Manager.
INSPECTOR OF BRANCHES IN INDIA:—DAVID LANCASTER, Esq.
BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Bombay, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, Jubbulpore, Benares, Darjeeling, Nyneetal, and Debroghur (Assam).
London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.
6 months' sight .. ..at 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
4 do. .. ..at 2s. 0⅞d. "
3 do. .. ..at 2s. 0¾d. "
2 do. .. ..at 2s. 0⅝d. "
1 do. .. ..at 2s. 0½d. "
On demand .. ..at 2s.
On Scotland and Ireland ..at 1s 11⅞d.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe ..at 1s. 11⅞d.

The Bank draws upon its Head Office, 76, King William Street, London, and on the Union Bank.

Government Securities are purchased and sold, also Bills on England, Calcutta, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee; *and on every large Town in India,* Australia and Continental Europe, *also on Alexandria, Cairo, and Baghdad.*

The Bank draws also on Melbourne and Sydney in Australia.

The Bank will transmit Bills direct to England on being furnished with the correct address of the party to whom the remittance is to be forwarded.

The Delhi and London Bank undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper and Certificates of Shares in Joint Stock Companies, and will draw the Interest or Dividends thereon, as declared half-yearly when authorized so to do, and remit the same by its own Bills without any charge. On surrender of such Paper or Scrip a Commission of ¼ per cent. will be charged.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 at two per cent. per annum. Interest is also given on *fixed* deposits half yearly:—
At 6 per cent. requiring twelve months' notice of withdrawal.
At 5 ditto, nine ditto.
At 4 ditto, six ditto.
At 3 ditto, three ditto.

Deposits may generally be availed of, without notice, by the Bank's Bills on London.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of giving one month's notice of paying off any of the above Deposits, or of modifying their terms.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS

Are granted on approved personal and other Security on the usual terms. For further particulars apply to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3: Saturdays, 10 to 1.
J. FRED. PRIGGEN, Manager.
Delhi and London Bank, Limited, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 3rd April 1866.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL.—ONE MILLION STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£750,000.
HEAD OFFICE—80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Branches in India.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Lahore, Umritsur, and Calcutta, (others in course of being opened).

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, at the following rates of Exchange:—
On London .... at 6 months' sight 2s. 1d. per rupee.
" 4 " 2s. 0⅞d. "
" 3 " 2s. 0¾d. "
" 1 " 2s. 0½d. "
" on Demand 2s. 0d. "
On Scotland and Ireland on Demand 2s. 0d. "
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent. } 1s. 11⅞d.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On Floating Deposits payable on Demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000 4 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits at 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 " " 4 " "
12 " " 6 " "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Draft without charge.

If to be paid in India a commission will be charged at 4 per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities ½ per cent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
T. G. YOUNG, Manager.
Church Lane Street, Bombay, 6th Nov. 1865.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED).

ધી ઈંડીઅન પેનીનશુલા લંડન અઍંડ ચાઈના બેંક (લીમીટેડ).

धि इंडीयन पेनिनसुला लंडन अंड चायना बांक (लीमीटेड).

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

Subscribed Capital—Fifty Lacs of Rupees in 25,000 Shares of 200 Rupees each.

WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO TWO CRORES OF RUPEES (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.
Branches, 1 Hare Street, Calcutta, and 48 and 49 Gresham House, London, E. C.
Board of Directors.
ARDASEER HORMUSJEE Wadia, Chairman. (B. and A. Hormusjee.)
SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, BART.
CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE, Esq.
London Bankers.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
H. J. MARSDEN, CHIEF MANAGER.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London and Calcutta at the current rates of the day.

DEPOSITS.

Current Accounts.—Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000, at the rate of two per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed, subject to special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
3 months certain ... 4 per cent.
3 " ... 5 "
6 " ... 6 "
12 " ... 8 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank receives Government Securities and Shares for safe custody on account of constituents, free of charge, and realizes interest and dividends thereon at a charge of ¼ per cent. On delivering up Securities, &c., deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Shares in Banks or other Companies, ½ per cent.

Any further information regarding terms of business may be obtained on application at the Offices, Elphinstone Circle.

Hours of business—10 A.M. to 3 P. M.: Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M

By order of the Board of Directors,
CHARLES IGGULDEN, Manager.
Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 18th April 1866.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
Reserve Fund, £105,000.
Manager.—G. U. ADAM, Esq.
Secretary.—J. C. STEWART, Esq.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—
6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 1⅛d. per Rupee.
4 do. ... ... at 2s. 1d. "
3 do. ... ... at 2s. 0⅞d. "
2 do. ... ... at 2s. 0¾d. "
1 do. ... ... at 2s. 0½d. "
On Demand (Head Office)............ at 2s. 0¼d. "

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
Bombay, 1st May 1866. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED).

ધી બેંક આફ હીંદુસથાંન ચાઈના જેપાંન (લીમીટેડ).

धी बांक अफ हींदुसथान, चाइना, यंड ज्यापान (लीमीटेड)

CAPITAL £4,000,000 IN 40,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH, OF WHICH ONLY £25 IS TO BE CALLED UP.
Called up...£1,000,000
Paid up 861,000
Reserve Fund..................................... 103,000
Head Office—1, Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E. C., London.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
LIEUT. COL. FRENCH.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
JAMES LEVICK, Esq.
SASSOON D. SASSOON, Esq.
J. MACKRILL SMITH, Esq.
HON. J. F. H. STUART WORTLEY.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.
EDINBURGH BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
William Forbes, Esq., of Medwyn.
Patrick Arkley, Esq., of Dunnikier.
James Mackintosh, Esq., jun., of La Mancha, and late of Calcutta.
John A. Macrae, Esq, W.S., 39, Frederick Street, Agent.
Henry Turner, Esq., Inspector of Branches.
Committee in Bombay.
E. D. SASSOON, Esq.
Bankers.
LONDON ....The Bank of England.
Do. ....The National Bank. (Established 1835.)
Do. ....The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL.......The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
MANCHESTER...The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
SCOTLAND.........The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND.........The National Bank.

THE Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe.

Drafts on *The Banks of England, on Scotland or Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and will also grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai or Colombo.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent. per annum.
Do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
Do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

Deposits for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards are received subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side. Interest will be allowed at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount rising or falling therewith, but not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum. Unless the deposit shall have been lodged fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed thereupon.

If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Banks draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed,
The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, Limited, Bombay.
Bombay, 14th Dec. 1865. A. THOMSON, Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE ....CALCUTTA.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..............ONE MILLION STERLING.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£250,000.
BEING PAID UP ....£250,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
FERDINAND SCHILLER, Esq., of Messrs Borradaile, Schiller & Co
WILLIAM ANDERSON, Esq., of Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
GEORGE MILLER BLACKER, Merchant.
DOORGACHURN LAW, Esq., of Messrs. Prawnkissen, Law & Co.
HEERALALL SEAL, Esq., Zemindar.
P. P. SEIN, Esq., Merchant.
M. RUSTOMJEE, Esq., Merchant.

LONDON BOARD.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., (late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, Director of Land Mortgage Bank of India.)
SIR JOHN P. GRANT, K. C. B. (late Lieut.-Governor of Bengal.)
E. W. WINGROVE, Esq., (late of Calcutta, Chairman of Union Bank of Ireland.)
London Bankers.
The Bank of England,
and
London, and Westminster Bank.
Offices in London .... No. 80, King William Street.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London and Calcutta at favourable rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest thereon at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Balances of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent.
" " 6 " " 5 "
" " 12 " " 6 "

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agent National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDHAM, Agent.
National Bank of India, Bombay 10th May 1866.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).

બોમબે ટરેડીંગ એંડ બેંકીંગ આશોશીએશન, લીમીટેડ.

INCORPORATED WITH LIMITED LIABILITY AND REGISTERED UNDER ACT XIX. OF 1857 AND VII. OF 1860 OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.
OFFICE—No. 9, CHURCH STREET, FORT.
Capital Twenty Lacs of Rupees, in 10,000 Shares of Rupees 200 each, with power to increase to Rs. 5,000,000.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq., *Chairman.*
BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq.
GELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIKE, Esq.
BOMANJEE FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
Treasurers and Managers.
Messrs. MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE and SONS.
Secretary.
Mr. COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY.
Accountant.
Mr. JAMSETJEE DADABHOY WADIA.
Deputy Accountant.
Mr. CURSETJEE COOVERJEE MODY.
EXCHANGE.

The Association purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong, at the rates of the day.

ADVANCES.

The Association grants Loans against Government and other Securities, and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits—
Subject to 3 months' notice 5 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. 7 do.
Do. 9 do. 8 do.
Do. 12 do. 9 do.

All Letters should be addressed to the Secretary to the above Association.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 3 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.
Bombay, 10th March 1866.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).

—*Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
Paid up Capital 5,900,000.
OFFICES—No. 40, MEDOW STREET.
Board of Directors.
PESTONJEE NOWROJEE POCHAJEE, Esq.
DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
NOWROJEE MANECKJEE WADIA, Esq.
SAPOORJEE ARDASEER PANDY, Esq.
Auditor.
J. L. BRODIE, Esq.
Solicitor.
W. H. CRAWFORD, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the Union Bank of London at the following rates of Exchange:—
6 months' sight.............................. 2s. 1d. per rupee.
3 do. do. .... 2s. 0⅞d. "
2 do. do. .... 2s. 0¾d. "
1 do. do. .... 2s. 0½d. "
Demand....................................... 2s. 0d. "

Drafts for amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

REMITTANCE.

For the convenience of Constituents or others not resident in Bombay, the Bank will, when so requested, remit the first of Exchange of its drafts direct to Europe on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the draft is to be sent, if to a Lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

All Hoondees or orders for realization should be made payable to "The Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest is allowed on deposits subject to
3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent. per annum.
6 " " " 6 " "
12 " " " 8 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 10,000 unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES AND DISCOUNT.

The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Land, Houses, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandize, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realization of Interest or Dividends on the following terms:—
On purchase or sale, ¼ per cent.
On drawing interest or dividends, ¼ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.

Hours of business ...10 A. M. to 3-30 P. M.
Saturdays... ... ...10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
By order of the Board of Directors,
D. MACPHERSON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 17th April 1866.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER., &c.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES, as follows —Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

KEYL & Co., Bordeaux.—Messrs. GADDUM & Co., Agents for the above Firm, have just received a fresh supply of the following carefully selected WINES and BRANDIES:—

		p. doz. qts. Rs.
CLARET	Médoc	12
	St. Laurent or St. Estèphe	15
	Pauillac Supérieur	18
	Chateau Beltasse	20
CHAMPAGNE	Moët & Chandon's Sillery—qualité supérieur	35
	Roederer Carte Blanche	45
COGNAC	Vieux Pale	18
	Tres-Vieux	25
	Tres-Vieux Champagne	35

M. B. FOSTER & SONS' BEER.—A shipment of BEER, bottled by this well known Firm, has just arrived per *Anazi*, Quarts Rs. 6, Pints Rs 3½ per dozen.
Bombay, 3rd May 1866. LEGGATT & Co.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. J. COCKBURN and CAMPBELL's (Edinburgh) well known Wines,
Fine Pale Sherry in 3 Doz. cases qts. Rs. 27 per Doz.
do. do. 29 "
Superior Port in 3 & 2 Doz. cases qts. Rs. 27 "
2 " pts. 14 "
Old Tom Rs. 20 "
1st September 1865. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

	Rs.	
BRANDY (Delbuck Fils)	16	per Doz.
BEUJOLAIOS WINE	15	"
Do. Do.	13	"
CHAMPAGNE (Ruinart's) Red Seal ...	38	"
PORT (Carbonell's)	32	"
SHERRY do.	32	"
MOSELLE, Sparkling Brand, (Sirgoyti & Co) 1 Doz. cases ...	30	"
SILLERY Mousseaux (Binet Fils & Co) Pints 2 dozen	30	per case.
Do. Quarts 1 dozen ...	30	"

22nd Feb. 1866. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY LIMITED, Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz. Rs.
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.	90
Do. " Do.	41
Do. " a Crown	30
Do. " Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40
Do. do. Pints	21
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co	36
Do. Fine " Brand a Crown	30
Do. Fine " Brand a Crown Pints	16
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co	36
Do. Sparkling Brand a Crown	30
Do. Fine Still Red Seal	18
Do. Fine Still Blue Seal	30
Do. Superior Still Green Seal	40
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	23
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	29
Do. Golden, Do.	29
Do. Green Seal	33
Do. Vino Fino	29
Do. Red Seal	37
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	33
Claret Light Capsule	15
Do. do. Pints	8
Do. Yellow Seal	23
Do. Red Do. Pints	17
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32
Port, Black Seal	26
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34
Do. Brand a Crown	14
Old Tom, Red Seal	18
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts	36
Do. Pints	19

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.
1st January 1866.

SOUNDY & Co.,
7, RAMPART ROW.

CRUET STANDS.—Argentine Silver, with 6 or 7 Cut Glass Bottles, from Rs. 35 to 50.
SOUNDY & Co.

PEAR TREE CURVES for Engineers' use in complete sets, from 5° to 100° radius, in a French polished Mahogany box, with lock and key. Rs. 50.
7 & 8 Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

THE ECONOMICAL PATENT METAL ICE BOX; length 16 inches; breadth 13 inches; height 28 inches. Price Rs. 45, Cash.

Manufactured specially to our order, of double Galvanised Iron, painted and grained, with Drip Pan complete.

It is calculated that it economises the Ice by one half, and half-a-dozen full sized bottles, or a dozen soda-water bottles, can be cooled without disturbing the ice, and cold water placed in a glazed tank in the centre of the ice can be drawn off by means of a Tap.
Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

KEROSENE.—The following are the advantages of KEROSENE OIL LAMPS (or what is commonly called by Natives "GAS OIL") over the Cocoanut Oil Lamps,

CLEANLINESS,
BRILLIANCY OF LIGHT,
REQUIRING NO ATTENTION WHILE BURNING,
WILL BURN FOR 30 HOURS WITHOUT TRIMMING:

and, above all, ECONOMY, for one gallon of Kerosene will last as long as, at least, four gallons of Oil, giving 3 or 4 times the amount of light. Another great advantage is that Servants cannot use it for their own purposes, consequently they are not likely to steal it.

KEROSENE will no doubt be much used when its capabilities are known, its beautiful brilliant white light is equal to GAS, and much less expensive than oil.

The very general impression that Kerosene is explosive is a great mistake, which can be easily proved by pouring a small quantity of the Oil on a plate and placing a lighted taper to it, it will then be seen that Kerosene is not dangerous.

There is an objection to the cheap kind of Lamps, inasmuch as they will not burn under a Punka or in a breeze. This is obviated in our Lamps, they being protected by the Patent Wind Cone and Punka Protector, and we can state from experience that the best class of English made Lamps, such as we import, are not easily blown out, but burn steadily in a Verandah or under a Punka.

We have an extensive stock of Lamps of every description, including
CHAMBER LAMPS,
HALL LAMPS,
READING LAMPS,
VERANDAH LAMPS,
TABLE LAMPS,
WALL LAMPS,
and 2 and 4 LIGHT CHANDELIERS.
Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL,

24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

JUST RECEIVED OVERLAND,
PER STEAMER "MALTA,"
VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS,
WARRANTED FRESH AND SOUND.

☞ *Not sold in smaller quantities than those mentioned.*

TERMS—CASH ONLY.

		Rs.	as.
FLOWER SEEDS, in packet of 20 varieties*		5	0
Fine double German Balsams	Per ½ ounce	1	8
Heartsease	ditto.	0	8
Carnations	ditto.	0	8
Mignionette	Per ½ ounce	0	8
Scarlet Tom Thumb Nasturtium	ditto.	0	4
Coreopsis Tinctoria	ditto.	0	4
Crimson Candytuft	ditto.	0	4
Convolvulus Major	ditto.	0	4
Nemophila insignis	ditto.	0	4
Eschscholgtia Californica	ditto.	0	4
Sweet Peas	Per ounce	0	8
VEGETABLE SEEDS, in packet of 20 varieties†		5	0
Do. in packet of 36 varieties‡		15	0
PEAS, Rising Sun	Per lb.	1	4
———Champion of England	Ditto.	1	4
———Veitch's Perfection	Ditto	1	8
CABBAGE, Early York	Per ounce	0	12
———, London Market	Ditto	0	8
———, Nonpareil	Ditto	0	8
CAULIFLOWER, London	Per ½ ounce	1	8
CUCUMBER, Southgate	Ditto	1	0
———, Long prickly	Ditto	1	0
———, Stockwood	Ditto	1	0
———, Handglass	Ditto	2	0
RADISH, Wood's frame	Per ounce	0	4
———, long scarlet	Ditto	0	4
———, red turnip	Ditto	0	8
———, white turnip	Ditto	0	8
———, olive shaped salmon	Ditto	0	12
TURNIP, red top stone	Ditto	0	8
———, white ditto	Ditto	0	8
———, early Dutch	Ditto	0	8
———, Yellow Malta	Ditto	0	8
———, Early Six Weeks	Ditto	0	8
———, Snowball	Ditto	0	8
BEANS, French§	Per ½ lb.	0	12
BEET.—Lindsay's Superior dark red	Per ounce	0	8
KNOLECOLE	ditto	0	8
WATER CRESS	ditto	1	0
LETTUCE.—White Cos	ditto	0	12
——— Bath Cos	ditto	0	12
——— Drumhead	ditto	0	6
ENDIVE.—Green curled	ditto	0	12
ONIONS.—White Spanish, James's Keeping, and White Globe	ditto	0	6
CELERY.—Crystal white, and Ivey's Nonsuch	ditto	0	8
CARROTS.—Early French Horn	ditto	0	
——— Early English, James's middle, Altringham, Long Surrey, and long orange	ditto	0	4
BROCCOLI.—Walcheren, and White Cape	ditto	0	12
——— Purple Cape, and Early Covent Garden	ditto	0	8
AGE, Thyme, Marjoram, and Summer Savory	ditto	0	6

Orders for the above are requested as early as possible, in order that the Seeds may reach their destination before the setting in of the wet weather. No order will be attended to unless accompanied by cash. All parcels will be sent "bearing," unless cost of full banghy postage is included in cash order in payment for the Seeds. Whether sent "bearing" or "prepaid," the banghy charge for parcels is the same.

28th April, 1866. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

* Migniorette, Red Lavatera, Mixed Convolvulus Minor and Major, Silence Pendula, Mixed Sweet Peas, Yellow Lupine, Centranthus Macosiphon, Purple Candytuft, Clarkia Pulchella, Venus's Looking-Glass, Larkspur, New Yellow Miniature French Marigold, Campanula Pentagonia Alba, Saponaria Calabrica, Double Mixed Poppy, Lupinus Hortwegi Albus, Entoca Wrangeliana, Leptosiphon Densiflorus, Nolana Atriplicifolia. Weight of parcel, 20 tolas.

† Parsnip, Celery, Cabbage (2 sorts,) Radish (2 sorts,) Endive, Knolekole, Lettuce (2 sorts,) Beet, Broccoli, Spinage. Weight of parcel, 100 tolas.

‡ All the above; also Cress, Scarlet Runners, Broad Windsor Beans, Early Long Pod Beans, Mustard, Vegetable Marrow, Scotch Kail, Hardy Green Colewort, Brussels Sprouts, Walcheren Broccoli, White Spanish Onion, Savoy, Cauliflower, Peas 2 sorts, &c. &c. &c. Weight of parcel 350 tolas.

§ Robins' egg dwarf, Canterbury dwarf, white dun dwarf, Newington wonder dwarf, dark dun dwarf, black speckled dwarf.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.

FIRE BRANCH.

		£	s.	d.
Fire Premiums	1862	300,690	15	11
Do.	1863	341,668	3	2
Do.	1864	406,403	13	10
Showing an increase over 1863 of		64,735	10	8

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

		£	s.	d.
Life Premiums for	1860	73,150	18	6
Do.	1862	105,703	1	11
Do.	1864	152,159	2	0

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 16th September 1864.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1846. Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
Edinburgh (Head Office) 5, *George Street.*
London, 3, Pall Mall, East.

The Local Board at Bombay are empowered to accept proposals and issue Policies without reference to Head Office.

Moderate rates of Premium for India, and liberal conditions as to residence in other parts of the World.

Immediate reduction of Premium to Home Rates on return to Europe, without Medical Certificate.

Premiums received in any part of the World where Agencies have been established, and claims paid at home or abroad.

Annual Revenue of the Company... £135,000
Accumulated Fund........................ 485,000
Subsisting Assurances, upwards of.. 3,000,000

Further information will be supplied at the Company's Offices and Agencies.

By order of the Directors,
THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. LD.,
Agents and Secretaries to the Local Board.
1st January 1866.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1838.
For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.
HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON,
WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, AGRA, AND HONGKONG,
And Agencies throughout Europe and India.
CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.

Accumulated Fund upwards of £714,000. Revenue about £300,000.

New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £40,000 per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

The sum paid to claimants up to the present time (inclusive of Bonuses) rather exceeds ONE MILLION AND A QUARTER STERLING.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
Local Board of Management.
Henry Edward Astley, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.,) Merchant.
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., Retired Merchant.
R. L. Tracey, Esq., (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.,) Merchant.
The Hon'ble Lyttleton H. Bayley, Advocate General.
Medical Officer.
Surgeon Major T. B. Johnstone, M. D.
Solicitors.
Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland and Peile.
Acting Secretary.—D. McLauchlan Slater, Esq.
AGENTS.—MESSRS. EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Bankers.
The Bank of Bombay.
The Agra and United Service Bank.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Policies indisputable. Bonuses triennial.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.

Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.

Assignments of Policies registered without charge.

Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices:—The "With Profits" rates are very considerably lower, and in some cases amount to *little more than two-thirds* of what is charged, so that Assurers upon that scale secure an immediate and permanent advantage independently of further benefits derived from triennial divisions of Profits.

FOR EXAMPLE.

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole term of life with Profits; the rates for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent. lower:—

Age.	CIVIL.						MILITARY.					
	Half-yearly.			Monthly.			Half-yearly.			Monthly.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	3	7	1
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14	2
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9	4
50	33	0	0	5	13	6	33	8	0	5	14	12
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	8	5	8

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods at the respective Ages:—

Age.	CIVIL.				MILITARY.			
	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
55	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
55	31	32	3:	33	36	37	37	37
35	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
45	53	55	56	58	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly payments in proportion.

Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.

For further particulars, forms of Proposal, Report Prospectuses, &c., apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, Acting Secretary,
Bruce Lane, Bombay, 16th March, 1866.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

JAMES HARTLEY & Co., *Managers.*
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE undersigned is prepared to grant Policies on behalf of this Office to the extent of Rs. 20,00,000 on all first class steamers at current rates of premium.

Claims are payable at the option of the assured either in India, China, or London according to the established usage of Lloyds.

G. F. HENRY, Acting Agent.
P. & O. S. N. Co's Office,
Bombay, 29th July 1864.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.—ESTABLISHED 1821.

Directors.
Charles Evans, Esq., Chancellor of the Diocese of Norwich, President.
Edward Steward, Esq., Vice-President.

George Durrant, Esq.	C.E. Tuck, Esq.
R. J. H. Harvey, Esq.	D. Dalrymple, Esq., M. D
H. S. Patteson, Esq.	W. R. Clarke, Esq.
H. Browne, Esq.	G. E. Simpson, Esq.
W. C. Hotson, Esq.	C. J. Cockburn, Esq.

Secretary.—Sir Samuel Bignold.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Society, are now prepared to take Fire risks at the current rates of premium.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.,
Agents for the Society.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

—*Established in London and Calcutta* 1834—Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament 6, William IV., Cap. 64. INVESTED CAPITAL RUPEES 8,180,000, OF WHICH FIFTY-NINE LAKHS ARE INVESTED IN INDIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
London Office—No. 1, King William Street.

INDIAN BRANCH.
CALCUTTA.
DIRECTORS.

Charles Swinton Hogg, Esq.	A. Walker, Esq.
	Hon'ble John Nutt Bullen.
Hon'ble Claud H. Brown.	Cecil Stephenson, Esq.

PHYSICIAN.
J. P. Brougham, Esq., M. D.
AGENTS AND SECRETARIES.
Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
6, Church Lane.

MADRAS AGENTS.	BOMBAY AGENTS.
Messrs. Bambridge, Byard, Gair & Co.	Messrs. Forbes & Co.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
G. TAYLOR, Esq.

H. Cleveland, Esq.	J. Bogie, Esq.
J. Macfarlane, Esq.	A. Hay, Esq.

Medical Referee—Dr. J. W. Reynalds.

The marked success which has for nearly thirty years attended the operations of this Society, justifies the Directors in calling the attention of the Public to the *following advantages* held out to all classes desirous of effecting Assurances on Lives.

1st. The Insured in the Society have a most satisfactory guarantee for the settlement of claims in the *large Capital of the Institution,* not merely subscribed, but actually invested, amounting to Rupees 8,180,000, of which more than one-half is held by the Indian Branch, and immediately available, being an amount greatly in excess of the Capital of any similar Society in India.

2nd. Avoiding hazardous competition, the Directors of the Universal have adopted Tables of Premium constructed with the utmost care. The rates for India were originally prepared from the most comprehensive data, exclusively obtained by this Society from the records of the India House, and these rates have recently been carefully investigated by two of the most eminent actuaries in London (viz., Messrs. Peter Hard and Charles Jellicoe), and the result, after a laborious enquiry, has established the fact, that the present Indian rates are as moderate, with reference to the risk incurred, as it is consistent with perfect security to the Assured, and to a Society which returns to them three-fourths of its profits.

3rd. Assurances may be effected for whole Life either on a scale entitling the Assured to participate in the profits of the Society, or at a lower rate of premium, without such participation. Also for short periods from one to seven years, on very moderate terms.

4th. The profits are ascertained *each year,* and declared on the second Wednesday in May, when all those insured on the profit scale, *who have paid six Annual Premiums on their Policies,* are entitled to participate therein.

5th. One-fifth of the ascertained profits of the five preceding years is divided between the policy-holders and Shareholders—three-fourths or *seventy-five* per cent. to the former, and one-fourth to the latter. The remaining four-fifths are set apart to enter into the average of the succeeding years, and thus to provide against unforeseen contingencies.

6th. The Assured have the option of appropriating their profits to the immediate reduction of their Premiums, or as a bonus to be added to the sum assured.

7th. The practice of an *annual* division of profits without partnership liability, "distributes the profits with more regularity and justice than any other." This beneficial system is in many respects preferable to triennial, or other modes of division, and the Directors feel satisfied that it only requires to be better known to secure a very large share of public patronage.

8th. The first division of profits took place in 1840 the annual reduction of premium has averaged 44 per cent; *a reduction of 47½ per cent.* was declared at the last Annual General Meeting on all Policies entitled to participate, dated prior to the 9th May 1856.

9th. It is most important that all intending Assurers should consider well not only the rate of Premium primarily charged, but also the percentage of profits actually granted (*annually* by this Office) in reduction of such Premium.

10th. On return of an Insurer to Europe, either *for a temporary or permanent residence* and *without reference to the state of health, subject, however, to written notice being given at the London Office, the Premium is reduced to the English rate, corresponding with the age when the Assurance was originally effected,* and in the case of participating Policies the profits are allowed on the *English rate of Premium,* whereby Indian Assurers can continue their Policies in England on *most favourable terms.* When parties assured at the Indian rates return to England, they are required to give notice in writing of their arrival, at the Office in London; and in no case will their Premiums be reduced to the English rates until they next fall due, after the receipt of such written notice.

11th. Military Officers holding Civil appointments are allowed to subscribe at the Civil rate of Premium, *on notice being given to the Agents of the Society.*

12th. Premiums are payable either annually, half-yearly or quarterly, and on certain conditions *monthly. A grace of 28 days is allowed for such payments, and claims are paid, should death occur during such days of grace.* Policies can be *revived* within three months after the Premium has become due on proof of health and payment of fine, and within six months at the discretion of the Board.

13th. Policies for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of five years, will be purchased by the Society, or loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

14th. Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society by a fee of *Sixteen Rupees* on proposal for Assurances *not under Co.'s Rs. 2,500;* but for any less sum the fee to be settled by the applicant.

15th. At the period of the last Annual Valuation, the Assets of the Society were ascertained to be upwards of Rs. 8,180,000. The amount of Policies in force is about £2,200,000, and the Annual Income upwards of £137,000.

Tables of Rates, Forms, and Instructions for effecting Assurances, can be obtained on application to the Agent and Secretaries in Calcutta, or to Mr. A. W. Spence, Allahabad; Messrs. J. Stowell and Co., Agra; Messrs. Peake, Allen & Co., Simla, Lahore, and Umballa; Mr. G. Ludlam, Meerut; Mr. W. H. Marshall, Delhi.

GORDON, STUART & Co., Agents and Secretaries.
FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.
Established in 1834.
INVESTED CAPITAL, £792,150,
Of which there is held by the Indian Branch £442,940.
DIRECTORS:
C. S. Hogg, Esq., Administrator Genl. of Bengal.
Hon'ble Claud H. Brown, Messrs. Jardine, Skinner & Co.
A. Walker, Esq., Messrs. Gisborne & Co.
Hon'ble J. N. Bullen, Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co.
Cecil Stephenson, Esq., Deputy Agent East Indian Railway Company.
MEDICAL ADVISER.
J. P. Brougham, Esq., M. D.
SOLICITORS.
Messrs. Sandes, Stack & Co.
AGENTS AND SECRETARIES:
Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
6, Church Lane.

MADRAS AGENTS.	BOMBAY AGENTS.
Messrs. Bainbridge, Byard, Gair & Co.	Messrs. Forbes & Co.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
G. TAYLOR, Esq.

H. CLEVELAND, Esq.	J. BOGIE, Esq.
J. MACFARLANE, Esq.	A. HAY, Esq.

Medical Referee—Dr. J. W. REYNALDS.

After the operation of nearly 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other Offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as it is consistent with perfect security.

	£	s.	d.
The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1862 were 7,342 for ...	6,318,181	5	0
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was ...	1,250,834	7	0
The assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December, 1862, were ...	792,153	8	11
Of which there was held by the Indian Branch ...	442,940	5	10

At the declaration of profits on the 13th May, 1863, a reduction of 47½ per cent. on the Premiums entitled to participation was declared,—

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000, would be at the Civil rate, ...	Rs.	480	0	0
Deduct 47½ per Cent. for Profit ..	"	228	0	0
	Rs.	252	0	0
At the reduced English rate ...	Rs.	246	0	8
Deduct 47½ per cent. for Profit ...	"	116	13	11
	Rs.	129	2	9

The Rates for short Terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society by a Honorarium of Rs. 16 on proposals for Assurances above Rs. 2,500, whether accepted or not; but on all sums under that figure, the Applicant has to pay the Fee for the Medical Report.

Tables of Rates, Forms &c., may be had on application to the Local Director at Allahabad; Messrs. J. Stowell and Co., Agra; Messrs. Peake, Allen & Co., Simla, Lahore and Umballa; Mr. G. Ludlam, Meerut; Mr. W. H. Marshall, Delhi, or to

GORDON, STUART & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries.
FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—ESTABLISHED 1710.—The undersigned are prepared to grant Insurance, against loss by fire on buildings and their contents in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates.
PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.
2nd April 1866.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.
Bombay Agency established 40 years.
President.
Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., F.R.S.
Directors.

James Alexander, Esq.	James Helme, Esq.
Charles J. Barnett, Esq.	Sampson Lucas, Esq.
George H. Barnett, Esq.	Elliot Macnaghten, Esq.
Benjamin Cohen, Esq.	Thomas Masterman, Esq.
James Fletcher, Esq.	J. M. Montefiore, Esq.
William Gladstone, Esq.	Sir A. de Rothschild.
George J. Goschen, Esq., M.P.	Baron L. N. de Rothschild, M.P.
Samuel Gurney, Esq., M.P.	Thomas Charles Smith, Esq.

This Company offers to the Public the advantages of *complete security, prompt and liberal settlement of losses, and low rates of premium.*

Fire risks accepted and Policies issued by
REMINGTON & Co., Agents for Bombay.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

—HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.—CAPITAL: £2,000,000.
Trustees.
Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq. ......Liverpool.
Christopher Burhell, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Edward Heath, Esq....................Liverpool.
DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
Bernard Hall, Esq.......................Liverpool.
Chairman of London Board.
Henry Fowler, Esq......................London.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq..................Liverpool.
Thomas Cardwell, Esq................London.
Wm. Aitkin, Esq.........................London.
Jno. Bateson, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Thomas Ridgway Bridson, Esq...Bolton.
Wm. Dalglish, Esq......................Liverpool.
Kenneth Dowie, Esq...................Liverpool.
Henry Duckworth, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Jno. Graham, Esq.......................Birmingham.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.................Liverpool.
Dadabhai Naoroji, Esq ....London.
William Hind, Esq......................Liverpool.
Patrick Hunter, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Robert W. Kelley, Esq. ....Liverpool.
George B. Kerferd, Esq. ....Liverpool.
Jas. R. Leishman, Esq. ....London.
Peter M'Lagan, Esq. ....Edinburgh.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq. ....Glasgow.
Jas. A. Picton, Esq ....Liverpool.
R. Barclay Reynolds, Esq.............London.
Archibald Robertson, Esq............London.
Jno. Stewart, Esq. ....Aberdeen.
Christopher J. Thomas, Esq.........Bristol.
H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq..................Liverpool.
Rogers Waterhouse, Esq..............Liverpool.
Actuary and General Manager.
James Moncrieff Wilson, Esq. ......Liverpool.
Secretary.
Jno. Elphick Leyland, Esq. ....London.

The Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other fire class offices.

For further information and particulars apply to
LAWRENCE & Co., Agents in Bombay.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.

—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER A.D. 1720.
HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.
JOHN ALEXANDER HANKEY, Esq.—*Governor.*
BONAMY DOBREE, Esq.—*Sub-Governor.*
PATRICK F. ROBERTSON, Esq.—*Deputy-Governor.*
DIRECTORS.

NATH. ALEXANDER, Esq.	HARRY GEO. GORDON, Esq.
J. ALVES ARBUTHNOT, Esq.	EDWIN GOWER, Esq.
RICH. BAGGALLAY, Esq.	SAM. GREGSON, Esq., M.P.
H. BONHAM BAX, Esq.	A. C. GUTHRIE, Esq.
JAMES BLYTH, Esq.	LOUIS HUTH, Esq.
EDWARD BUDD, Esq.	CHARLES LYALL, Esq.
MARK W. COLLET, Esq.	JOHN ORD, Esq.
CHARLES CRAWLEY, Esq.	Capt. R. W. PELLY, R.N.
SIR FRED. CURRIE, Bart.	DAVID POWELL, Esq.
F. G. DALGETY, Esq.	ALEX. TROTTER, Esq.
JOHN ENTWISLE, Esq.	WM. BRYCE WATSON, Esq.
ROBERT GILLESPIE, Esq.	LESTOCK P. WILSON, Esq.

JOHN LAURENCE, Esq., *Secretary.*
JOHN ANTHONY RUCKER, Esq., *Underwriter.*
ARTHUR H. BAILEY, Esq., *Actuary.*
THOS. B. BATEMAN, Esq., *Manager of the Fire Department.*
W. G. HUNTER, Esq., F. R. C. S., *Medical Referee in Bombay.*

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.

Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the Assured. This arrangement will be found to be more advantageous to the Policy holders than an apparently larger proportion of the profits, subject to the expenses of management. The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the share of the Policy holders may be appropriated either in increase of the Sum Assured or as an immediate Cash payment.

Assurances may also be effected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.

An allowance will be made for the surrender of Policies for the whole term of Life, on which not less than three years' premiums have been paid.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

Risks on Parsee and Eurasian Lives accepted at European rates.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.

Floating Policies are granted at usual premiums.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, in London, or at any of the undermentioned Agencies:—

Madras	Messrs. ARBUTHNOT, & Co.
Calcutta	" MACKILLOP, STEWART, & Co.
Hong Kong	" DENT & Co.
Shanghai	" DENT & Co.
Mauritius	" BLYTH & Co.
Melbourne	" DALGETY & Co.
Launceston	" DU CROZ & Co.
Hobart Town	" MR. LAVINGTON ROOPE.
Adelaide	" ELDER & Co.
Sydney	" FANNING GRIFFITHS & Co.
Dunedin	" DALGETY RATTRAY & Co.

For further information and Prospectus apply to
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents, London Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 20th June 1865.

VETERINARY AND LIVERY STABLE COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE COMPANY'S JOBBING DEPARTMENT having been abolished, the business will be carried on in the following Departments, viz.:—

VETERINARY.

In this department the charges will be much reduced and made uniform, and the Manager is willing to contract for the treatment of all horses at the rate of Rs. 15 per half year per horse. The half year to commence from the first of any month, but not from any intermediate day.

The contract may also include shoeing at an additional charge of Rs. 10. Total for half year Rs. 25 per horse. Payments in advance.

Horses of subscribers requiring medical treatment should be sent to the infirmary with the kit, ghorawalla, and a note stating what is required. If advisable, the horse will be retained for treatment, and the only charge will be Rs. 1-8 per diem for food and stable room. If not necessary to detain him, advice and medicine will be given without charge.

To non-subscribers the charge will be Rs. 5 for advice regarding a sick horse, and Rs. 1-8 per diem for medicine and attendance on a horse kept in the infirmary for treatment, food and stable room being additional (Rs. 1-8 as usual).

In case of severe illness, or when required, horses will be visited at their own stables. The charge per visit will be to subscribers Rs. 5, to non-subscribers Rs. 10.

Certificates as to soundness—to subscribers Rs. 5, to non-subscribers Rs. 10.

COMMISSION DEPARTMENT.

Horses, Carriages, Harness, and Saddlery will be received for sale on commission. The charges will be—for each horse sold Rs. 17, payable by both buyer and seller; for Carriages, Harness, &c 5 per cent. on the selling price, payable by sellers only.

LIVERY.

A limited number of horses will be received on livery. Each horse will be provided with a large, airy, loose box, the best of provinder, as good a ghorawalla as can be procured, skilled attendance and medicine in case of sickness (without extra charge), will be shod and clothed: all for Rs. 60 per mensum.

SHOEING.

Horses will be carefully shod at the ordinary rates. Rs. 2 for plain shoes. Rs. 2-8 for turned up toes or "anti-tripping" shoes. Shoeing may be contracted for as mentioned above.

BREAKING IN.

Horses broken in (to double harness Rs. 40 per pair, to single harness Rs. 25, to saddle Rs 20) by a European breaker.

Bombay, 2nd April 1866. W. LAMB, V. S., Manager.

IMPORTANT TO BUYERS OF MATCHES, WAX VESTAS, AND VESUVIANS.

—BRYANT AND MAY, Patent Safety Match Manufacturers, Whitechapel Road, London, E., prepare and pack all their manufactures specially for exportation, and warrant them suitable for all climates.

BRYANT and MAY'S PATENT SPECIAL SAFETY MATCHES contain no Phosphorus and light only on the Box; any quantity may be kept in stock without the slightest danger, as they are not liable to spontaneous combustion.

B. & M. give the following extracts from one or two leading English papers, referring to their Patent Special Safety Matches, which light only on the Box:—

London Times.—"Another most valuable invention is shown here in some improved 'Safety Matches' by Bryant and May. These curious Matches cannot be ignited either by friction or percussion, or in any way except by being rubbed on the side of the box in which they are contained."

Examiner.—"Incomparably the safest form of Lucifer."

Dispatch.—"The 'Special Safety Match' of Bryant and May will only ignite when rubbed on the prepared surface of the Box, and is not liable to spontaneous combustion. It is really a great invention."

Colliery Guardian.—"Bryant and May's 'Special Safety Match' comes recommended to the public on the double ground of Safety and Health, and considering the great security it offers against accidental fires, it should be used everywhere and by everybody in dwelling-houses and warehouses, by employers and employed."

BRYANT and MAY'S ROYAL WAX VESTAS, in round plaid Boxes, and in Japanned Tin Boxes of different sizes.

BRYANT and MAY'S "JONKOPINGS TANDSTICKORS," in strong and compact 50-gross cases, the best cheap match in the market, quality guaranteed.

BRYANT and MAY, Lucifer Match and Wax Vesta Manufacturers, Whitechapel Road, London, E., pay careful and prompt attention to all Shipping orders.

BRYANT AND MAY, FAIRFIELD WORKS, BOW, LONDON, E.

Holloway's Pills.—The mortality from diarrhœa and bowel complaints is alarmingly high at the present time. That appropriate doses of Holloway's famous Pills will cure all bowel complaints, is known to thousands whose lives have been saved by this excellent remedy. Whether the laxity is caused by suppressed perspiration, sudden chill, indigestible food, or acid fruits, these Pills will be an all-sufficient antidote. They will allay all irritation of the bowels, ease the griping pains, remove the annoying flatulency and overcome all disposition to sickness. Holloway's Pills should be taken, if possible, at the outset of the disorder, when they will give immediate relief and restrain the diarrhœa from running into either dysentery or cholera.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

SALE OF HARDWARE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the godown of Messrs. Framjee, Sands & Co., Nesbit Lane, at 1 P. M.:—

62 packages of Hardware and Earthenware, comprising Padlocks, Hand Saws, Buttons, Fry Pans, Iron Plates, Wood Screws, Scales, Locks, Latches, Hatchets, Hammers, Spades, Needles, Files, Iron Mortars, Chair-nails, Rice Bowls, Beads, Jugs, Cups, Teapots, Sugarpots, Basins and Jugs, Plates and Dinner sets of different patterns.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.
Forbes Street, 24th May 1866.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., Nos. 12 and 13 Apollo Street.

AN AUCTION SALE OF NEAT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED, GLASS, AND PORCELAIN WARE, &c., BEHIND SIR J. J. HOSPITAL, BYCULLA.

On MONDAY next, the 28th inst., at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will submit for sale by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the property of the late Doctor R. HAINES.

The same comprises Glassware, Dinner, and Breakfast Sets, Plated Dish Covers, Curry Dishes, Cruet, and Egg Frames, Salvers, Double and Single Candlesticks, a set of Plated Spoons and Forks, and the Furniture, Carved Blackwood, such as Dining, and Camp Tables, Sideboard, Whatnots, Screens, Bookstands, Circular Pier, Card, and Sofa Tables, Chiffoniers, Teapoys, Conversation and half-backed Couches, one Square Pianoforte, Dining, Drawing-room, and Easy Chairs, Plated and Bronze Hanging Argand Lamps, English Carpets and Rugs, four-post Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Almirahs with Side Wings and Drawers, Clothes and Gown Presses, Chests of Drawers, Dressing, Washhand, and Writing Tables, Camp Cots, Copper Cooking Utensils, and Dispense Articles.

AT 1 P. M.

One double-seated open Carriage with a pair of Bay Horses and Harness complete.

No catalogues, and the property is now on view.

SALE ON COMMISSION

A first-rate Miniature Brougham, for one Horse, by Black and Sons, London. It is only just arrived ex-*Anazi*, and was expressly made for a European gentleman.

One light English-built Sociable Carriage with double folding Hood, rich plated lamps, pole and blue silk linings, &c.

A new Stanhope light Gig.

Few sets of best plated mounted single and double Harness.

To be seen at Nos. 12 and 13, Apollo Street.
DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 24th May 1866.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE OF TEAK TIMBER.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 26th inst., at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at the Tank Bunder as they lie there.

On account of Atmaram Madowjee:—
52 Logs Teak.
And on account of Burjorjee Rustomjee:—
445 Logs Teak.

SALE OF BROACH COTTON.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 26th inst., at 4 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Colaba, in the Jutha of Toolsia Soorjee, by order of Juvairdass Goculdass, on account and at the risk of the first purchaser Vulubdass Maunchund:—
51 Candies Broach Cotton.
25 per cent. deposit shall be required at the time of sale.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 28th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms,
12 Bales Grey Madapollams.
10 " " Shirtings.
12 " " Jacconets.
18 " " T. Cloth.

A quantity of Picks, Powras, Steel Drills, and Bill Hooks, &c.

A case of superior Woollen Carriage Rugs, and Table Mats.

A small quantity of furniture, consisting of English Wardrobes, Mahogany Telescope Table, Chest of Drawers, Glass and Queen's Ware, Wearing Apparel, &c.

On account and risk of the first purchaser, Ruttonsy Hurjewan, by order of Bhugwandass Lalljee:—
240 Pairs Ghatty Dhotees 7 yards 35 inches.
120 " " " 8 " 40 "
195 " " " 10 " 45 "

SALE OF B NDER ABAS COTTON.

On MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Colaba, in Jutha of Premjee Ramjee, on account and at the risk of the first purchaser, Shaw Vailjee Naronjee & Co., by order of Kykhosroo Merwan Branee:—
500 Dhocras Bunder Abas Cotton.
25 per cent. deposit shall be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that SHEWSHUNKER GOVINDRAM, the son and heir of the late Govindram Bhowanee, deceased, will under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 7th day of April 1854, and made between Meerza Ali Mahomed Khan Shoestry of the one part, and the said Govindram Bhowanee of the other part, sell by Public Auction through Messrs. CRAWFORD & Company the Auctioneers, on account and at the risk of the said Meerza Ali Mahomed Khan, at the premises, on THURSDAY the 31st day of May instant, 1866, at 4 P. M., all that piece or parcel of land or garden ground, with the messuage, or bungalow, stable tenements, hereditaments and premises built and standing thereon, and surrounded by a wall built of stone and chunam, and belonging to the said premises, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 16, situate at the Mount Road, without the Fort, in the island of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 14,165 7-9 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the West and North sides thereof, and partly on the East side by the garden and vacant ground lately belonging to the estate of Sonabye, the daughter of the late Heerjee Jewanjee, deceased, but now forming the ground of the Albert and Victoria Museum, and on or towards the South and partly on the East sides thereof by the public road leading to the property called the Mount, and which said piece of ground is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 4.

Conditions of sale and further particulars can be obtained by applying to Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., or at the Office of the undersigned.

EDWARD CHAPPLE,
For W. H. THACKER,
Mortgagee's Solicitor.
Dated this 22nd day of May 1866.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the undermentioned valuable landed property, on the dates hereinafter described, by order of Bhimjee Pursotum, the Mortgagee, on account and at the risk of Jumnadass Bhugwandass—

On THURSDAY, the 31st May, at 4 P. M., a piece of ground with dwelling-house standing thereon, situate within the Fort, in Bazar Gate Street, admeasuring 69 3-9 square yards or thereabouts, assessed under No. 74 and Land Revenue No. 745.

On FRIDAY, the 1st June, at 4 P. M., a piece of Fazendaree ground with dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort, in Sootar Chawl, admeasuring about 101 square yards, assessed under No. 74 and Pension Tax No. 4945.

For particulars apply to the undersigned.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.
IMPORTANT TO COMMANDERS OF VESSELS, SHIP CHANDLERS AND OTHERS.
(To close an account.)
28 Coils best Galvanized Wire Rigging, 1¼ to 5 inches thick.
66 Do. Russian Cordage, 1½ to 7 inches thick.
100 Do. Fine Spun Yarn.
60 Do. Ambro Mar, House Line.
Bombay, 24th May 1866. CRAWFORD & Co.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA is the great remedy for acidity of stomach, headache, heartburn, indigestion, sour eructations and bilious affections. It is the Physician's cure for gout, rheumatic gout, gravel, and other complaints of the bladder, and in cases of fever and feverish irritability of skin it produces grateful cooling effects. As a safe and gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and for the sickness of Pregnancy, Dinneford's Magnesia is indispensable, and when taken with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup forms a Delightful Effervescing Saline and Aperient. Prepared by DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London, and sold by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

CAUTION.—Ask for "DINNEFORD's" MAGNESIA, and see that "DINNEFORD & Co." is on every Bottle and Label.

Agents—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Poonah, and Byculla.

CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA CRAMPS, SPASM, FEVER, AGUE, &c.—CAUTION.—CHLORODYNE.—VICE-CHANCELLOR SIR W. P. WOOD stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the statements of the Defendant Freeman were deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say they had been sworn to. Eminent Hospital Physicians of London stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely; and mean no other than Dr. BROWNE'S.—See *Times*, July 13, 1864. Subsequently confirmed by the trade at large.—See the *Lancet*, April 8, 1865. The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than

DR J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times, when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively.

EARL RUSSELL has graciously favoured J. T. DAVENPORT with the following:—Extract from a despatch from Mr. WEBB, H. B. M.'s Consul at Manilla, dated September 17, 1864—"The remedy most efficacious in its effects (in Epidemic Cholera) has been found to be Chlorodyne, and with a small quantity given to me by Dr. Burke, I have saved several lives."

Affidavits from medical men from the General Board of Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera, stated that—"So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases."

From A. MONTGOMERY, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay:—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in neuralgia, asthma, and dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when all other medicines had failed."

Important Testimonials from numerous Medical Men accompany each Bottle.

SERIOUS RESULTS HAVE ARISEN FROM THE USE OF SPURIOUS CHLORODYNE.

CAUTION.—Always ask for "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE," and see that his name is on the Government Stamp.

Sold only in bottles at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. by all Chemists.
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